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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

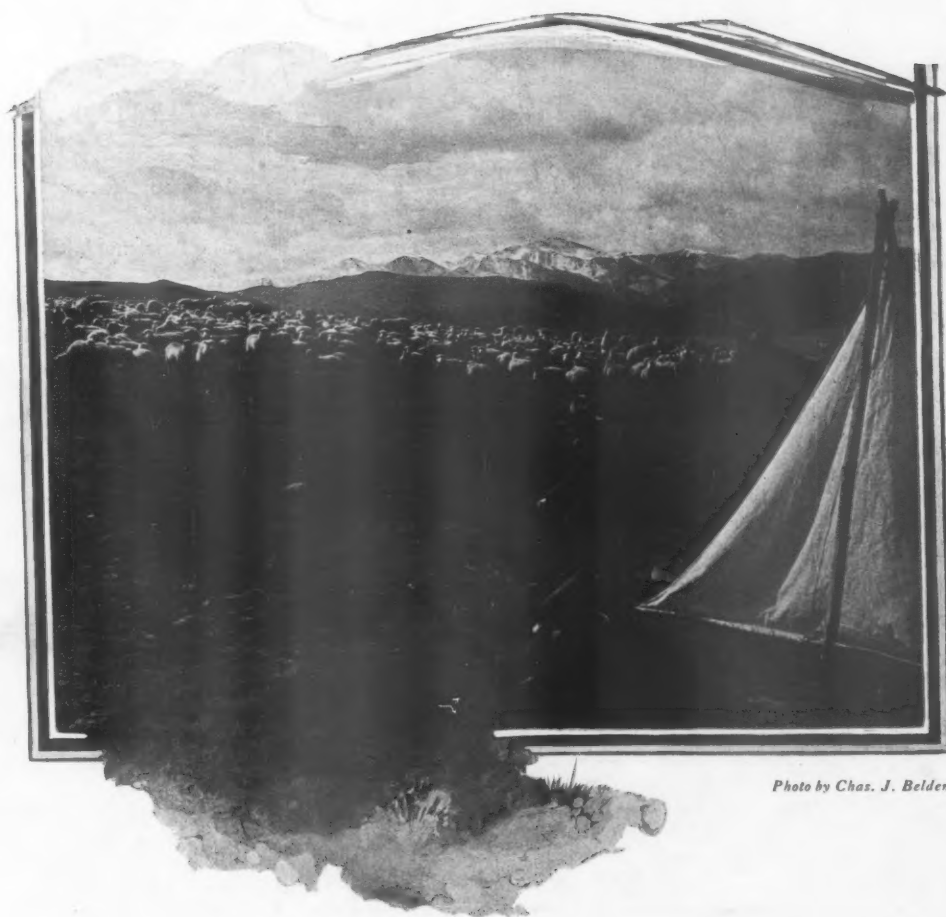


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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Salt Lake City, Utah

December, 1924

VOLUME XIV

NUMBER 12

DO MARKET GLUTS LOWER PRICES

For many years various organizations have been considering ways and means to avoid gluts or too heavy receipts at eastern markets, knowing they cause drops in prices. Efficient distribution of receipts tends to steady or increase prices, and interested parties have suggested arbitrary methods to enforce same.

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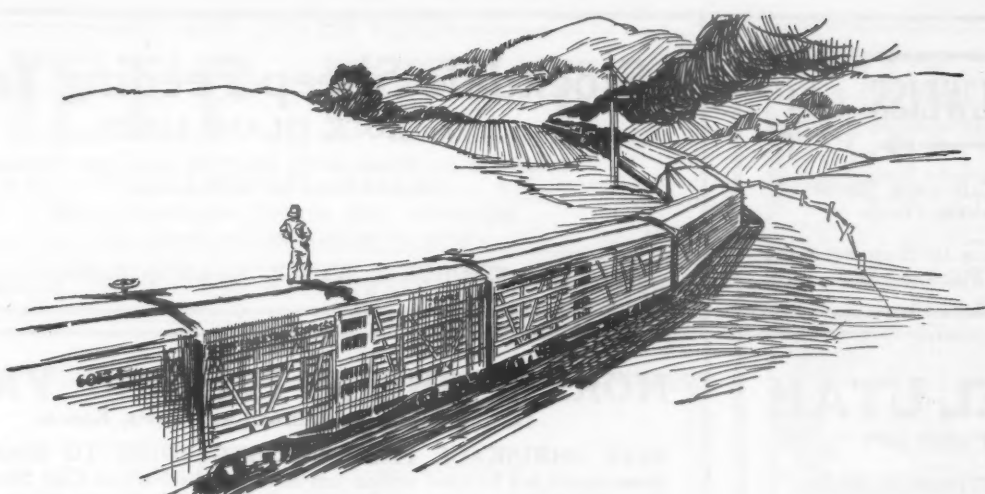
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In carload lots or less.

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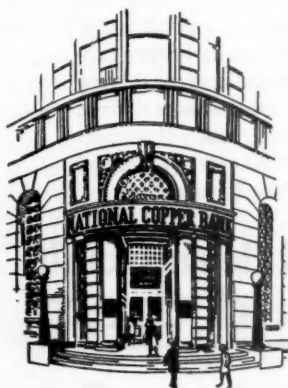
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—kills both scabmites and ticks

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Hall's Nicotine Sulphate does not harm the wool, but it kills scabmites and ticks every time.

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We also offer Coffey's Productive Sheep Husbandry at \$2.50 and Sampson's Range and Pasture Management, and his Native American Forage Plants at \$4 and \$5 respectively.

Greetings

Our business in the **SHEEP DIVISION** for 1924 has shown a handsome increase, for which we extend our hearty thanks.

May 1925 be the **Banner Year** for our Stockmen friends, is the wish of

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Sheep Commission Merchants

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"Nothing But Sheep"



77,000 PEOPLE OWN **ARMOUR AND COMPANY**

Not only in service but also in ownership Armour and Company is a national institution. The public in this twofold sense receives benefit from the success of the business.

THE 77,000 owners come from every walk of life. They comprise widows and orphans, bankers and wage earners, farmers and stockmen, professional men and women. They live in Maine and in California, in New York and in Florida, and in all the states between. More than half of them are employees of the company.

Armour and Company's shares are owned as follows:

69,664 own from 1 to 24 shares
5,248 own from 25 to 49 shares
2,147 own from 50 to 99 shares
836 own from 100 to 499 shares
83 own 500 shares or more.

There are two general classes of stockholders of Armour and Company, those who own preferred stock and those who own common stock. The former receive 7% dividends on their stock.

Common stockholders are few. They are largely those whose capital originally built the business and whose practice it has been for many years to reinvest in the business the major portion of earnings applicable to their stock.

Large investment is rendered necessary by the national scope of the business and the nature of its service to both producers of live stock and consumers of meat.

It takes huge sums to maintain the cash market for live stock which is traditional in

the packing industry. Armour and Company's cash payments to farmers run from a million to two million dollars a day.

It takes equally large sums to extend credit to retail merchants who handle the packers' products.

The persons who supply this capital, together with the thousands of Armour and Company's merchant customers, are thus all partners in one of the most essential of industries—the marketing of farm products.

The 500 million dollar service institution known as Armour and Company is managed on behalf of its 77,000 owners by a Board of Directors which ably reflects the cosmopolitan and widespread ownership of its securities. The management of the company—its Board of Directors—consists of farmers, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, as well as practical packing house executives.

This is in keeping with the company's policy to encourage the public whom it serves to participate in its ownership and management.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL XIV

DECEMBER, 1924

NUMBER 12

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool
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Salt Lake City, Utah

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Opportunity for State Legislators:

Nearly all Western states need changes in their laws and regulations affecting the grazing and movement of live stock. Too many stockmen are now hampered, annoyed, and subjected to expense through laws or official-made regulations, which are wrong in principle and bad in policy. The business cannot stand the effects of these wrong conditions and the states themselves cannot really afford to have an important industry so harassed to no good end.

The most general sin in this category is the attempt to exclude stock owned in neighboring states. All but a few states now are attempting to shut out live stock owned by residents of other states, but which need to cross a state line at some time of year to find needed forage. State governments doubtless have the right to legislate as they wish as to who shall use state-owned lands, but in most cases where the right is exercised to the disadvantage of non-residents, protests arise when residents are prevented from going over the boundaries of some other part of the state. Freedom of movement of live stock for grazing is too generally needed to render it safe or wise for any one state to shut its doors without injuring its own citizens.

In the next few months legislators have the opportunity and the responsibility of repealing some misconceived laws and putting their states in position to do to other states as they wish to have those states do to them.

Some of these laws have been made to give the appearance of being designed to prevent introduction of animal disease, but really serve, and are intended, to exclude foreign stock

from Federal government lands, public domain and national forests. In this respect such legislation is plainly unconstitutional and if allowed to stand, it will only be necessary to institute proceedings to secure such decisions.

Sheep and Cattle Range:

Another class of state laws of plainly unconstitutional character is found in measures calculated to exclude sheep from range that at any time or to any extent has been used for cattle. Such laws have been passed by temporary majorities of legislators unfavorable to the sheep industry. Recent economic developments causing a change from cattle to sheep raising very probably may cause confusion and loss of revenue to states with large areas of land that find their highest value in utilization by sheep. In many instances this class of legislation should be repealed or presented for final ruling.

State Guards of Animal Health:

A great deal of good work is being done constantly and quietly by officials of the states in guarding the health of their animal populations. Such work is in the interests of citizens generally. It extends to the prevention or introduction of disease from other states. The official's authority stops at his state line, but he has power to say what animals from outside may be landed and kept. By the unwise and incompetent use of this power, abuses have arisen. Some state officials are known to be poorly qualified or lax in checking outbreaks within their territory. This makes it necessary for neighboring officials to exclude or make special inspections of incoming arrivals. And very often those inspections are quite informal and incompetent, though expensive to the stock owner.

**The 60th
Annual Convention of
the National Wool
Growers Association
will be held at
San Francisco, Calif.
January 21, 22, 23
1925**

**Ask your railroad agent about
reduced rates to San Francisco**

Uniformity and simplicity in state regulations are greatly needed, both for efficiency and economy. Uniformity in regulations and practice would readily come with uniformly high ability among state officers. But many moons must wax and wane before ability alone is made the guide in state appointments and tenure of office made secure.

The Bureau of Animal Industry:

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has authority over interstate movements of live stock. Its officers can prevent the movement of diseased animals and if needed, can compel passage across states for animals declared to be in good health.

Most states, if not all, accept certificates of Federal officers as to health of animals coming from other states. These officers are selected solely for ability. Their appointments are permanent. They are supervised by men who are recognized as highest authorities and capable executives. Having inspectors in each state and at all markets and packing centers, the Federal system is in a position early to detect existence of dangerous disease and to take action necessary to prevent its spread.

This bureau has a remarkable history of efficiency and accomplishment. The foot-and-mouth disease has been brought into the United States by means which are not under its control,

but such outbreaks always have been eradicated, while in many other countries the disease continues under conditions which make eradication easier than it is in the United States.

If there are defects in the work of this Federal Bureau they can and should be remedied. It is the duty of every state and every state live-stock sanitary officer to support and co-operate with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Only in that way can the interests of the states be served fully.

The Wool Grower is in hearty sympathy with the movement to have all state quarantine orders against live stock imposed in conformity with the quarantines established by the order of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. In the recent outbreaks many states put on embargoes against all live stock from the state in which the disease existed. In this injustice was done to stock owners far removed from the area of possible danger. Injustice was done to stock owners in the states issuing the orders by the risk of admitting the disease from territory close to the seat of infection but within another state. Disease germs do not respect state lines. Quarantines should be aimed at all probable areas of danger, regardless of whether such area lies in one state or two states.

The greatest degree of safety for animal health lies in the maintenance of the Bureau of Animal Industry at highest efficiency and in recognition of that efficiency furnished by the ability of its personnel and by the strategic advantage of its being a Federal bureau.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZE
WINNERS**

Announcement of the winners of the prizes offered in the November Wool Grower for the best answers to the problem in wool shrinkage and values will be made in the January issue. Sufficient space was not available in this issue to permit the proper recognition to the successful junior wool growers.

**LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION
CHARGES AT THE PORT-
LAND MARKET**

Complaint against live-stock commission charges was not disposed of by the arbitration proceedings which were concluded in September of last year as affecting Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City.

The charges made at the Portland market were the subject of complaint in the original petition as filed with the Packers and Stockyards Administration by representatives of shippers. The commission charges at the Portland market were made the subject of a formal investigation and report. The hearings were conducted by Mr. D. D. Hughes, an examiner of the Packers and Stockyards Administration. His report has recently been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture. It reviews the evidence presented by both parties and contains recommendations for reductions from the present rates at that market. No announcement has been made as to whether the Secretary will order the reductions recommended by the examiner, but it is to be assumed that he will do so.

Examiner Hughes' report contains considerable detail of the evidence presented by witnesses at the hearings and also presents a good deal of material taken from the official audit made of the books of the various commission houses. The complete figures for four commission firms doing business at Portland are contained in it. The various items of expense are shown for each of these houses. One concern, which handled 1,651 cars during 1923, had a total operating income of \$30,888, an operating expense of \$28,353. The operating expense items, however, included salaries to the amount of \$16,155 paid to three salesmen who were the owners of the concern. Another firm, which handled 1,539 cars, had an operating income of \$28,734. The owner of this concern, after paying himself a salary of \$6,000 as a salesman, had an additional net income of \$8,067. This was the highest profit shown as being derived from

the commission business by any of the concerns operating at this market, although each of the four houses for which the full year's figures are given had profits varying from \$4,500 to \$7,800, after paying salesmen's salaries to owners and employees doing the selling. The examiner's report recommends that the Secretary order into effect a flat rate of \$17.50 per carload of cattle. The present rates are published as \$15 for the minimum and \$18.75 for the maximum. The present maximum rates on double-decks of sheep is \$19.75. The examiner recommends a rate of \$17.

RESOLUTION ON ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS ADOPTED BY WESTERN DIVISION, U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The following resolution regarding public grazing lands was adopted unanimously by the Western Division of the United States Chamber of Commerce at its meeting in Los Angeles, California, on December 3:

"Stability of the live-stock grazing industry is a matter of national interest to business and to the general public of the United States. Conflicts of jurisdiction and complexities of rulings with regard to the public lands used as ranges for live stock and lack of continuity of grazing rights are interfering with the maintenance and growth of this great industry. We recommend that the board of directors of the chamber should support a plan for a comprehensive study of the whole range problem by public authorities instructed to report to Congress on this subject. Pending governmental investigation and report on the whole public range problem with due regard to the safeguarding of the various interests involved in the use of the public ranges, the various governmental agencies should hold in abeyance new proposals for commercial exploitation of the national forest summer ranges."

FEDERAL FUNCTIONS SHOULD AID AND NOT EXPLOIT

At the recent convention of the California Wool Growers Association, Governor Scrugham of Nevada discussed the relation of national policies to states having large areas of national forests and public lands. The position taken by the Governor in opposition to the commercialization of the grazing and to other objectionable features of national policy as recently expressed by Federal officers received strong support from the California press.

In an editorial comment upon the topic of the Governor's address, the Pacific Rural Press stated:

Governor Scrugham of Nevada awakened the wool growers of California to the condition existing in his and other states due to the changes in our Federal land policy.

In addressing them at their annual meeting last week he demonstrated the soundness of his position in this matter.

Since the opening of the Western intermountain states to settlement the practice has been to take up and develop only such land as was needed to supply feed to cattle or sheep for the three months' winter period. The surrounding ranges on public land furnished feed for the other nine months. A man owning a winter ranch acquired a recognized right to use certain pasture land. And this right was respected by his neighbors. His winter land had a value only when considered in conjunction with his range rights.

His range rights bore the identical relation to his farm as water for irrigation bears to arid lands. The land with the water withheld ceases to have value. This has been recognized by the government and the right of appropriation of water for beneficial use has been upheld in the courts of the land.

Yet the right of appropriation for feed on public lands that is just as essential to maintaining the value of the winter ranch has been withheld.

The Forest Service has taken charge of these lands and has increased the rates charged for their use until the income to the government is three times the cost of administration. The charge has become so high that, coupled with the other depressing conditions in the livestock business, especially in the cattle business, it has virtually bankrupted hundreds of stockmen.

The stockmen are willing to pay a charge to cover the cost of administration, but they object to making a profit for the government at the expense of bankrupting themselves.

This is an unsatisfactory condition of affairs and is one that all Western Congressmen should unite in correcting. No Federal agency should exercise powers that work hardships on honest law-abiding citizens.

ALL 1924 DUES AND ONE-CENT PLEDGES SHOULD BE PAID BEFORE THE CLOSE OF DECEMBER.

The total pledges under the one-cent-per-head plan—the payment of one cent for each sheep or lamb marketed during the year, to the National Wool Growers Association for the protection and advancement of the sheep industry—promised to give the association a considerable increase in its working funds for this year. However, quite a number of the payments are still missing. The association continued its necessary expenditures in the expectation that the money pledged would meet the bills; but at the present time, the amounts received have not been equal to unavoidable disbursements. It is hoped, therefore, that payment in full of all pledges made will be sent in before the close of the year.

Of those who did not sign the pledge cards and have not already remitted the minimum fee of \$5 for 1924, that amount is requested to be sent in by December 31.

THE EXTENSION DIVISION OF MONTANA CONDUCTS ITS ANNUAL SERIES OF WOOL-GROWERS' MEETINGS.

A series of sixteen wool growers' meetings were held in Montana during the months of October and November under the direction of R. L. Waddell, extension livestock specialist at Montana State College. They were attended by more than 300 wool growers, representing 560,000 head of sheep.

The meetings were held in practically all of the important wool growing centers of the state. Mr. Waddell discussed the subject of flushing ewes to increase the lamb crop and the practice of culling out light-fleeced ewes to raise the wool-production average. Thomas Lomasson of the United States Forestry Service, who assisted with the meetings, discussed the subject of grazing.

As a result of his observations on this tour of the state, Mr. Waddell reports an encouraging increase in the number of small farm flocks throughout the state, many owners of such flocks having attended the meetings. Much of next year's wool clip in the state has already been contracted for, he reports, and wool growers are feeling optimistic.

L. S.

SHALL WE MARKET WOOL ON ITS MERITS?

By W. B. Connell
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist,
Pennsylvania State College.

Marketing wool on its merits is a question that has received a great deal of attention from all classes of sheepmen, including the man owning a flock of grade ewes and the purebred breeder. Experiences of the past five or six years have created a rather conclusive answer.

For a great many years wool sold regardless of whether it was quarter-blood or fine combing. This has been changed. Through the efforts of a few energetic sheepmen a large number of wool marketing organizations have been established throughout the country. These range from county organizations to those organized on the statewide plan, such as the Ohio wool producers have formed at Columbus.

False prophets predicted the breaking down of this marketing machinery. But any farmers' organization that is properly managed and which fills a definite need and renders a better service more cheaply than did the system which it replaced, is bound to survive. Our wool associations have accomplished this very thing.

Now Market 500,000 Pounds

The first year of cooperative wool marketing in Pennsylvania saw only 50,000 pounds of wool handled, and this was confined to two counties. This year almost a half million pounds was marketed cooperatively in thirty-two different counties. Only a sound marketing system could experience such a rapid growth.

Marketing which pays the grower according to the grade of his wool has a very desirable effect on the quality of production, as well as on breeding operations. The effect that this sort of marketing has had under our management system is already very evident in Pennsylvania. Sheepmen in this state succeeded in reducing rejections from 12 per cent in 1919 to 2.5 per cent in 1924. This improvement resulted from better housing and feed-

ing of sheep during the winter and proper storage of wool after shearing.

Avoid Too Much Oil

Sheepmen, who are interested in the constructive development of sheep husbandry next ask, "What effect has this had on our breeding operations?" From the standpoint of the fine-wool producer, the system serves to steer him straight in his breeding operations. The grading table helps him here. The intelligent fine-wool producer has endeavored to keep away from too much oil, but at the same time retain enough to maintain quality and strength of fiber. In his scheme of breeding he has found little use for the narrow-chested, heavy-oiled sheep.

In order to determine what effect payment according to grade has had on the methods used by medium-wool producers, it is only necessary to follow their course of action. Wool grading with them has created a greater interest in better rams. In McKean County immediately following the first year of wool grading, twelve purebred rams were placed in flocks where purebred rams never had been used before.

Hold Purebred Ram Sale

After six years of wool grading in western Pennsylvania, the demand for purebred rams became so great that the three associations in that part of the state decided to hold a purebred ram sale. This sale, held at New Castle, was considered so successful by the sheepmen that they will make it an annual event. The comparison of a man's wool clip with his neighbor's on the grading table is the most convincing of arguments.

The single drawback to the work with medium-wooled breeds lies in the selection for a three-eighths fleece by many growers. This is proved by the large number of different grades in the wool pools year after year.

Cooperative Marketing Pays

Naturally, the question arises whether breeding for wool improvement can be done to any great extent without sacrificing mutton conformation. The medium-wool producer must keep in mind that his market lamb is his big

source of income and that any step toward reducing quality or weight will be a serious mistake.

Marketing wool cooperatively this year netted growers of the state about five cents a pound above the local price. Our cooperative wool marketing has come to stay because it is established on a sound economic basis. From year to year we may expect a larger percentage of Pennsylvania wool to be marketed this way.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF OREGON STATE FUNDS FOR PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

The State Budget Commission, composed of Governor Pierce, Sam Koser, Secretary of State, and Jefferson Myers, State Treasurer, has been asked to include in the forthcoming state budget an item of \$50,000 to be used by the Oregon State Livestock Sanitary Board in co-operation with the various counties in Oregon and the U. S. Biological Survey for the control of predatory animals.

The amount of funds asked for is the same as was appropriated at the last session of the legislature for this purpose. Before any of the funds can be used in any particular county it is necessary for that county to make an appropriation which will be equaled by the Livestock Sanitary Board, but it is optional with the county as to whether any action is taken to secure more work than may be done by Federal officers in their regular appropriations. The funds thus made available are also increased by certain funds apportioned to Oregon for the U. S. Biological Survey. These funds are used for the employment of hunters and trappers who are proficient in the art of hunting and trapping, coyotes in particular.

Preparations are under way for the best of the conventions of the National Wool Growers Association—the sixtieth—to be held at San Francisco, January 21, 22, and 23. A good time and a valuable time is assured.

Around the Range Country

OREGON.

Antelope.

The forepart of October was dry, but at the end there were good rains. The short green grass has not started yet on the fall range, and there is no old grass on the winter range. However, with plenty of moisture and warm temperatures it will soon commence to grow. Alfalfa hay is selling from \$12 to \$15 in the stack.

Ewes have been moving at the following prices: Yearlings, \$10; aged, \$5; mixed ages, \$7. Herders are getting \$75 a month.

The coyotes are having a hard time here, as we are thinning them out with poison, trapping and hunting.

For the reason that the forests are not furnishing feed enough, we do not want any increase in fees.

Jacob Kaser.

* * *

Pilot Rock.

We have had lots of rain all through November and the grass is starting good. Feed on the winter range is not very good. The winter range is not so good as it was ten years ago. There is about the same kind of feed, but not in such large amounts. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$10 a ton.

About the same number of ewes have been bred this fall as a year ago. Sheepmen have held about ten per cent of their ewe lambs to breed next year.

The coyotes are decreasing under the work of the Government trappers and hunters.

Latest quotations on sheep are: \$20 for yearling Rambouillet rams; \$10 for yearling ewes, \$12 for two-and three-year olds, and \$8 for those of mixed ages.

I do not favor putting the Government lands under control of the Forest Service for grazing under permits.

Donald Cameron

COLORADO

Monte Vista

In spite of the fact that November was a little dry, we had exceptionally fine weather, about the best in years. We have very little open range here, but the foothill feed is short. The acreage of winter range land available is about 25 per cent below that of ten years ago. It is practically all privately owned pastureland now, with field peas, alfalfa stubble, oats, barley and wheat stubble, and a percentage of grass growing on it.

Although some ewes have been sold out of the valley, a great number of old ewes have been bought by farmers, so the number of ewes bred here is about the same as it was a year ago. About 40 per cent of the ewe lambs have been retained for breeding next year.

Yearling Rambouillet rams have been selling here at from \$25 to \$27. Very few yearling ewes are being sold. Two-and three-year olds are bringing \$11, and several bunches of mixed ages have been sold for \$10.50.

Coyotes are decreasing. The Biological Survey, with the assistance of county funds, is trapping and poisoning, just now on the summer range.

I am very much in favor of having the Government land put under control of the Forest Service for grazing under permits.

E. R. King.

MONTANA

Grass Range

We are having ideal weather, the range could not be better and the sheep are in fine condition to go into winter. There is plenty of feed of all kinds in this section. Hay is priced at \$8 to \$10. Very little, if any, wool has been contracted here (November 24th). We are wintering 5,000 young ewes.

Geo. E. Barkley

* * *

Chinook

November was generally fair and mild with the exception of ten days

of very cold weather. The feed on the winter range is good. Alfalfa hay can be bought from \$6 to \$8 a ton.

About the same number of ewes were bred this fall as last, and nearly all the ewe lambs were held over. No sales of ewes have been reported here, but some yearling Rambouillet rams have been sold at from \$20 to \$25.

Nobody seems to be fighting the coyotes here and they are increasing. I think we should have a bounty.

W. C. Blackwood.

NEW MEXICO

East Las Vegas

Dry and mild weather prevailed during November. Feed is good on the winter range. Alfalfa hay in the stack is selling at \$10 a ton. Only about half as much winter range is available now as ten years ago, so far as acreage is concerned. It produces range and short grass.

The number of ewes bred this fall about equals that of a year ago. Eighty per cent of the ewe lambs were held back to breed next year.

Ten to twelve dollars is being paid for average range ewes.

Coyotes are on the decrease here under the trapping and poisoning methods employed.

I am opposed to placing the Government lands under the control of the Forest Service.

H. W. Kelly.

NEVADA

Cherry Creek

There was plenty of moisture during November and the weather was generally fine. The winter range, however, is not in very good condition, so far as feed is concerned. Hay is costing \$12 a ton.

The available winter range has decreased about 25 per cent from what it was ten years ago. There is very little grass on it, white, bud, and curly sage making up most of the feed.

We bred about the usual number of

ewes this fall and have retained about half of the ewe lambs for breeding purposes.

The latest price paid here for yearling Rambouillet rams was \$25. Ewes of mixed ages are moving at \$10, and yearlings to threes at \$11.

Nothing much is being done here to control the coyotes and of course, they are increasing.

I am opposed to the control of the Government lands by the Forest Service for grazing under permits.

Mrs. Janes Zubiri.

TEXAS

San Angelo

October weather was ideal and with the exception of rain, November also was splendid. Over most of our country, the feed on the winter range is good.

Yearling ewes have changed hands at from \$10 to \$11.50; aged ewes, at \$4 to \$6; and mixed ages at from \$10 to \$12.

Coyotes are drifting in here from the plains to escape the cold weather.

C. A. Broome

UTAH

Ephraim

There were quite a lot of storms during November, but between them we had nice weather. The prospects are good for winter feed. Our winter range is just about as it was a decade ago as to acreage and variety of feed. Grass, sage brush, bud sage, and so forth, are growing on it.

I believe that a small percentage more ewes were bred this year than last. Practically all of the ewe lambs, especially the Rambouillets, were held over to be bred next fall. Yearling Rambouillet rams have been sold lately at \$30. Yearling ewes have changed hands at \$10; two-and three-year-olds, at \$12; and mixed ages, at \$11. Alfalfa hay is quoted at \$15 in the stack.

Government trappers are doing a lot of good work in controlling coyotes, but there is a lot to do yet. I should like to see a bounty on coyotes that

would interest local trappers in catching them. The bounty was productive of very good results in our locality a few years ago.

Andrew Christensen.

* * *

Panguitch

October and early November have been cold and drier than usual. There has been some rain and small skiffs of snow. The feed on the fall range is better than was expected. The brush growth, however, is shorter than usual and sheep are eating it earlier than they did last year. The winter-range feed is only about 60 per cent of normal. The sheep are only in fair condition, but if the winter is at all favorable they will pull through all right.

Coyotes are as plentiful as ever. A few of the sheepmen are using poison, but I should like to see a bounty placed on coyotes and bobcats. There are too few Government trappers at work to get results here.

J. E. G.

IDAHO

Mackay

October and early November weather has been somewhat rainy and snowy. The prospects are good at this time (November 19th) for feed on the winter range.

The following prices on ewes are quoted at this time: Yearlings, \$10 to \$12.50; aged, \$4 to \$6; mixed ages, \$7 to \$9. Alfalfa hay is priced at \$8 to \$10, and wild hay at \$6.

The number of coyotes is about normal. The Biological Survey has been conducting poisoning campaigns here.

I am very much opposed to the increase in forest fees.

John Worneck.

* * *

In General

A large percentage of the Idaho 1925 wool clip has been contracted already. The early contracts were made around 42 cents. The first of December John and Martin Curran of Hagerman, Idaho, contracted their 1925 wool at 47½ cents. This is the top price so far for the 1925 clip.

Last spring the First National Bank of Boise stored around one million pounds of their customers' wool in the public dock at Portland, Oregon. The first of December these wools were sold so as to net the owners from ten to twelve cents per pound more than they were offered at shearing time. The top price for these wools was 55½ cents for the Van Deusen clip from Emmett, Idaho.

We have had a wonderful late fall, and winter has started out nicely. Most of our sheep are on the desert with fair feed and just enough snow for water. My purebred Hampshire ewes went to the range March 29 and are still out, but I shall bring them to the ranch December 10.

Idaho has fewer sheep than for many years. I believe the number is now under two million head. But few ewe lambs were kept and many old ewes shipped. We should look for a light lamb crop next spring, for the early fall was dry and harsh; but if the crop is light, the sheepman will have no kick, as he has been the recipient of general good fortune for the past two years.

The coyote has won the fight against him. Here in Idaho we have both the county and Government hunter, and we have more coyotes now than at any time in the last ten years.

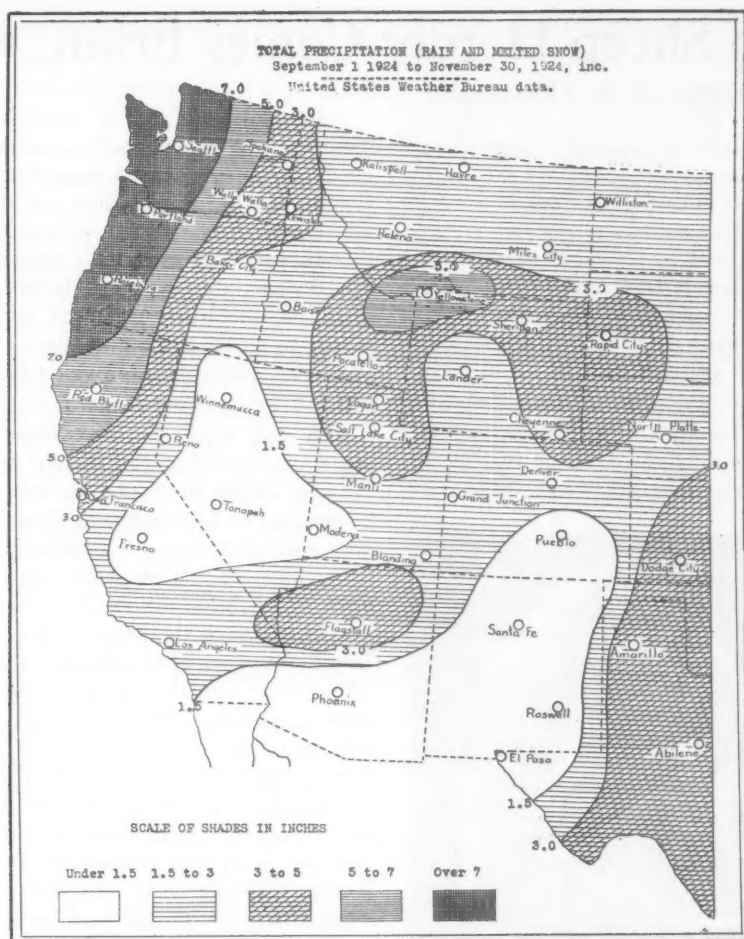
Bliss, Idaho. S. W. McClure.

PACIFIC COOPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS GET HIGHER PRICES

Highest grease prices obtained for wools west of Ohio have been paid the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers for choice combing wools during November.

While exact details are lacking, it is known that some extra choice clips brought 58 cents a pound in the grease. During each of the last four years the highest grease price paid for wools in the United States west of Ohio and north of Texas have been received by the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers for especially choice graded wools.

R. A. W.



Areas of High and Low Rainfall since September

THE SEASON'S RAINFALL

By J. Cecil Alter

The Western drought has been prolonged into the early winter in Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, southern California, eastern parts of Oregon and Washington, and parts of Arizona, Colorado and Montana, according to the chart and tables herewith; only Idaho, Wyoming, and the north Pacific coast recouping their moisture losses to a certain extent. Fortunately most of the fall precipitation came in October or earlier while growing weather was general. November, however, was mild and favorable in that respect.

Utah sheep are practically all on the desert ranges, doing fairly well.

Montana has had mild, favorable weather, with ample moisture in most places, though inadequate in the north

and east counties. Wyoming winter ranges lack snow for stock moisture in places, but feed is generally available. Colorado conditions continued mostly favorable, though feed and moisture shortages have forced some cattle sales in the southeast. Western Texas needs rain, as the range is dry, water is scarce and live stock and ranges are only fair. New Mexico has had mild weather and most live stock continue good, though the prolonged drought has greatly depreciated most ranges and water supplies, especially in the southeast.

Arizona has been dry generally and the range and the water supplies have dwindled greatly, leaving live stock in only fair condition as a rule. California has had abundant rain and good pasturage in the northern half, and a dearth of rain and a scarcity of

range feed in the southern half. Oregon has been wet with good grass in the western half, but it has been too dry and cold for forage in the east. Washington, similarly, has had dry, cold weather in the east and much moisture in the west half.

EXCESS AND DEFICIENCY OF MOISTURE AT 39 POINTS.

Precipitation on the Western Livestock Ranges During September, October and November, 1924.

Washington.

Seattle	12.55	+2.28
Spokane	4.74	-0.08
Walla Walla	4.49	-0.04

Oregon.

Portland	13.54	+2.01
Baker City	1.64	-1.21
Roseburg	17.69	+9.67

California.

Red Bluff	5.91	+0.34
San Francisco	4.48	+0.43
Fresno	1.37	-0.65
Los Angeles	1.77	-0.54

Nevada.

Winnemucca	0.91	-0.69
Reno	2.01	+0.70
Tonopah	0.35	-1.77

Arizona.

Phoenix	0.42	-1.90
Flagstaff	4.70	+0.39

New Mexico.

Santa Fe	1.25	-2.24
Roswell	0.53	-3.40

Texas.

Amarillo	3.24	-2.17
Abilene	4.37	-2.34
El Paso	0.39	-2.60

Montana.

Helena	2.76	+0.16
Kalispel	2.83	-1.57
Havre	1.71	-0.59
Miles City	1.61	-0.69

Idaho.

Lewiston	4.30	+1.13
Pocatello	3.19	+0.78
Boise	2.59	+0.04

Utah.

Logan	3.98	-0.15
Salt Lake City	3.66	-0.01
Modena	0.98	-1.56
Monticello	2.88	-2.28

Colorado.

Denver	2.54	+0.17
Pueblo	0.80	-0.89
Grand Junction	2.58	+0.17
Dodge City, Kansas	3.64	-0.08

Wyoming.

Yellowstone	6.33	+2.74
Sheridan	3.86	+0.71
Lander	2.35	-0.33
Cheyenne	3.47	+2.85

Where the Basque Sheep Herder Comes From

By FRANK R. ARNOLD

The Basque sheep herder is a fixture, a solid, dependable, valuable element in the woolly life of the West. He is held in high esteem, whether he be of the French or Spanish variety. Especially is this the case in such sheep centers as Soda Springs and Pocatello in southern Idaho, as well as in the states of Nevada, Wyoming and California, while southern Utah and the states further south seem to prefer the Mexican. Just as in early days the French trapper came from the north and met the Spanish padre from the south along an indefinite line crossing Utah and Nevada, so the Basque and the Mexican sheep herder have each their almost exclusive territory.

The Basque sheep herder holds his own mainly because he is faithful to his work and because he seems to understand sheep as though they were beings of his own family. To understand how he gets these virtues of devotion and fidelity you want to visit southwestern France or northwestern Spain and see the Basque in his native home. Whether you seek him out to the north or to the south of the Pyrenees he is always the same. He may speak Spanish or French, he may be a so-called Spaniard or a Frenchman, but he is always and before all else a Basque, a remnant of one of the oldest peoples in the world, so old that we know nothing about him racially. Some think he is the son of the Neanderthal cave man. The latest opinion is that he is a Mongolian Finn, but no one really knows. At any rate he belongs to a race apart, so unusual that you can only study him and wonder.

A good place to make this study is in the little town of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port in southwestern France, about eight kilometers from the Spanish frontier. The name means Saint John below the Gateway into Spain. It was once a medieval walled town, the last stopping place for travelers on their way to Spain, but now it is the trading center for a large rural area covered

by solitary farms and mountain pastures with wheat, hay, and corn in the valleys and little wild gladioli growing along the banks of the river. It is also known as a wool buying center where men from Portugal, France, and England come to buy the coarse wools which the breeder of Rambouillet sheep will tell you are only fit to fill a mattress.

Everything in this little town will tell you something about the Basque sheep herder in America. Why he is



Entrance to the walled town of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, the center of the French Basque country.

what he is. You may see a woman going to church wrapped from head to foot in what looks like a black sheet, and you realize in how high respect women are held among the Basques. In spite of the fact that since the French revolution French children have shared alike in the division of the property, the right of primogeniture still holds among the Basques. The oldest child, whether boy or girl, gets the whole property and the rest are obliged to emigrate. This explains why so many come to North and South

America, and why the Basques have always been sailors and pioneers. The families are large and it is not at all unusual for a boy to have nine uncles in America. But even if he emigrates the Basque always keeps before his mind the ambition to amass enough money to return to his own special corner of France and there live on the income from his savings.

You will note the first villa you come to on leaving the station at St. Jean is called the Villa Nevada and belongs to an "American," as the Basques call all those who return rich from America. This American has made all his money in sheep in Nevada and perpetuated the name in his villa. There are more than a hundred such "Americans" in this purely Basque town of perhaps 3,000 inhabitants. As you leave the station you will also note a cement handball court open to the sky at the side of the first hotel you come to. That court is usually deserted except on Sunday, when the Basque takes the only pleasure of the week and plays his game of pelota or handball. He buckles a long narrow wicker basket onto his right arm and uses this in the game, thus getting a longer arm swing and also avoiding blisters on his palms. In America the Basque sheep herder finds no such handball court except in San Francisco, and so he has no temptation to leave his sheep for the game. He would do it only at long intervals in France and still less in America. He is almost always engaged to a girl in the homeland and so spends no money on the ladies in America. His is a marvelous spirit of solitude because nothing can deter him from his one fixed ambition of dazzling the home folks with his savings and gaining the title of "American!"

As for persistence in work he is unequalled. The French have a proverb about working like a negro to express whole-souled devotion to hard work. They had much better say of a man

possessed with this spirit that he works like a Basque. As you loiter along the street you will perhaps see a sandal maker sitting in his shop. He makes the light canvas shoes with hemp soles that most Basque men and women wear. If you question him you will find that he has been working since six in the morning and will keep it up until dark or about 8:30. He sews together the hemp cords that make the soles while his wife sews on the canvas uppers. She, too, works all day long since she has finished her house work about nine in the morning. Both also work all Sunday morning. No wonder the Basque in America thinks it nothing unusual to give every moment of his time to his herd in sunshine and storm, day and night, winter and summer.

The Basque has a strongly dolichocephalic head, with the inscrutable face of a Chinese poker player. You don't know whether he likes so much work or not, and you will never hear him say a word about it. As Napoleon said about Talleyrand, you can give him a sudden swift kick in the rear and he will not shift a muscle of his face. He will simply turn aside to avoid the attack. As for endurance the Basque



Basque handball players

does not seem to know what fatigue is. Here is a typical example. In 1872 at the time of the Carlist wars in Spain, an officer came over the mountains and wished to send a message to Bayonne, twenty-five miles away, and get a reply as soon as possible. A young Basque took charge of it and in twelve hours went on foot the fifty miles there and back for the sum of twenty francs, or about four dollars. And he is said to be

still living. The women are as strong as the men. Before the coming of the railroad the fishwives of St. Jean de Luz used to walk the twelve miles to the Bayonne market with their baskets of fish on their heads. This endurance is very useful to the Basque in smuggling, an occupation for which they have high respect and for which heaven seems to have placed them at a most advantageous point between two countries and near the sea.

You do not realize how completely solitary a Basque can be until you visit him on his farm. You will, however, follow many a devious path before you run your prey to quarry. I had been told by the county agent of the Basses Pyrenees department that Andre Maconde of Itsxassou had taken prizes at the departmental fair for his Manech rams and flock of two hundred Manech ewes the previous year, and that he would be a good man to visit to find out about how the Basque handles his farm flock of sheep. He also explained to me that formerly in the Pyrenees there were as many races of sheep as there were valleys, but now there are only four, of which the oldest is the Manech, a race as old as the Basques themselves. It is a race without horns, averaging fifty centimeters in height, and famous for three functions—its wool, which drags on the ground, its lambs, and its milk,



Basque sheep on communal pasture in Pyrenees.

from which Roquefort cheese is made. This race is found only in the Basque country around St. Jean. Further east in the Basque country the same type becomes taller, has no spotted wool and often has horns. It is there known as the Basque race of sheep. Still further east in the high mountains of the Pyrenees you find the Bearn race, which again is much the same, except higher bodies, whiter wool, and completely horned. Then as you work toward the Mediterranean you get the infusion of Merino blood on native stock and find one of the best of the local breeds for wool to be the Campan.

It took some hunting to find Mr. Maconde. Everybody knew him, but spoke of his farm as being way off in the mountains. I crossed a village, went along a highway for a mile, then followed a mountain stream up for about two miles to a narrow gorge known as the Pas de Roland, then I began to climb a mountain path in the midst of chestnut trees and bracken. There were acres of bracken and I was not surprised to learn that the Basques mow it every year and use it as bedding for their animals. Except for the unbounded bracken I might have been in Switzerland, but the Swiss would never allow bracken to invade a good hay or pasture land. At last I came to the Maconde farmhouse, a two-story building of field stone with dirt floors in the two lower rooms, one of which is a living-room kitchen with high fire place for cooking, a tile stove in a window recess, a grandfather's clock and a row of brass candle sticks.

Mr. Maconde received me with grave dignity, asked his wife to make us coffee, served me with wine and bread and then began to talk. He was much surprised to find that the Basques made such good sheep herders in America, as he said the most worthless always emigrated. The Basque, according to him, is a good sheep herder because he always has a farm flock of about a hundred ewes which he watches carefully and whose psychology and needs he understands far better than those of his wife. His flock had won the prize because for

twenty years he had been selecting the best rams with which to build it up. He was the only one in the country that did it. He was also the only one who gave his sheep salt, three kilograms for one hundred ewes every four days during the four weeks following lambing. He felt that he deserved his prize because he won it over a hundred competitors. After drinking he took his makila, or cane, and invited me to climb up to his sheep fold to see what Manech sheep were like. The most of his flock were up in the mountains, but he had a few on the farm and he "shaded them up" in a shed every day from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. On the way up he explained that the Manech sheep are even easier to herd than Merinos, that they stay alone without herder up in the communal pastures all summer. The pastures belong to the village and all the rent one had to pay was to set out three chestnut trees a year. Every village in the Pyrenees has its communal pasture, which it has owned since before Charlemagne, and though the farms are rarely more than twenty acres in extent, the owners can afford large families because of their ancestral grazing privileges.

In a dark shed we found the Manech sheep with their spotted faces, black feet, small bodies, and fleeces reaching to the ground. Mr. Maconde told me of his year's work with his flock. His ewes lamb in December and then for four months are kept on hired pasturage in the valley and fed on second crop hay, bran and corn. They are in charge of a shepherd, to whom Mr. Maconde paid 1,000 francs for the four months this year. He was a boy of seventeen, and attended to the feeding and milking and supplied his own food. Each ewe gave on an average thirty-five litres of milk, which was sold to the Roquefort factory. It brought 1.50 francs per litre. From May on no more milk is sold, but there is milk for home cheese until July 1, when the ewes are sheared, the fleeces averaging five pounds, and sent up to the mountain pastures. On August first the lambs are separated and during the

month the rams get in their work and thus the cycle is completed. Although Mr. Maconde's farm is only about eighteen acres, he has eight cows, two bulls, two horses, two hundred ewes, nine rams and thirty-one lambs kept from this year's lamb crop. He raises some corn and wheat and enough grapes for the family wine, but his chief sources of income are from his three hundred cherry trees and his sheep. His day begins before sun-up and ends long after sunset. As he remarked to me, the Basque has no value as a talker or a joker, but when it comes to hard work with his hands he is unequalled anywhere else in France. This, after all, is the main reason why the Basque adapts himself so readily to American sheep range conditions, which demand long hours, exclusively ovine associates, and a ruminating mind which is never bored with solitude. Add to this a fierce independence and strong personality, which make him willing to disregard law in the interests of his sheep, and you will readily understand why the Basque is one of the sheep's best friends on the range.

PACKERS WANT THE WOOL

Fall-shorn, fed Western lambs have been penalized severely by packers who are in the wool business and having overhead to meet, are partial to handling that commodity. During November they held the bulk of shorn lambs down to \$11@11.50, although a few sold at \$12@12.50 late in the month, because there were not enough woolskins to go around. Packers have a virtual monopoly of shorn lamb supply, as Eastern butchers persistently and consistently sidestep that class of stock.

Owing to the advance in wool it is probable that the spread between shorn and woolled stock will be wide all winter, and if wool values continue their upward course, fleeces will exert a potent influence on lamb prices, which will be distinctly to the advantage of winter feeders. J. E. P.

The California and Texas Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreaks

By DR. J. R. MOHLER,
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry
Washington, D. C.

After entire freedom from foot-and-mouth disease since the outbreak of 1914, this country during the present year has experienced two invasions of this foreign animal plague, the first one in California, the second one in Texas.

The California Outbreak

The first intimation the Bureau of Animal Industry had that the disease might exist in California was a telegram received on February 20 from Dr. Rudolph Snyder, in charge of its field work in that state. Following a series of inoculation tests the disease was confirmed officially on February 23 and on that date a large force of employees, practically all of whom had had experience in previous outbreaks, was directed by wire to report immediately at Oakland, California. The employees selected for this assignment were those who, under the plan that the Bureau had worked out several years ago, were to occupy key positions.

On this same day an order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture placed under quarantine the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano. State Livestock Sanitary officials, especially west of the Mississippi River, and officers in charge of animal disease work in foreign countries, were advised by wire of this outbreak. Bureau inspectors in charge of field work in the Western states were also notified by wire that the disease existed in California and were directed to be on guard. On February 25 the Federal quarantine was extended to cover the counties of Napa, Marin, Sonoma, San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Joaquin.

The disease was first observed in two dairy herds, one near Oakland, the other at West Berkeley. Headquarters were established at Oakland. Hon. G. H. Hecke, State Director of Agriculture, and Dr. J. P. Iverson, Chief of the State Division of Animal Industry, directed the state forces engaged in

the work. Dr. Rudolph Snyder was placed in charge of the Federal force. On April 24, at the request of Governor Friend W. Richardson and Director George H. Hecke, of California, the Federal Department of Agriculture took full charge of the campaign to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease. Headquarters were established at Sacramento with Dr. U. G. Houck, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of both State and Federal forces.

The policy of promptly slaughtering infected herds, cleansing and disinfecting infected premises, and remunerating owners for animals and property destroyed had proved so successful in previous outbreaks that it was adopted in the handling of this one without a moment's hesitation.

The work of organizing the forces to suppress the outbreak was accomplished quickly. The first diseased herd was buried on February 28, and on March 22 the disease virtually had been eradicated in the Oakland area, to which it had been confined up to that time. On that date, however, infection was discovered in a large range herd of cattle in Merced County, which is one of the important stock raising sections of the State. The situation confronting the State and Federal forces thus over night became more alarming than at any time since the disease was first discovered in California. Another draft of Bureau employees was ordered to this locality and the State forces were increased. The situation was complicated further by the spread of the disease within a few days to a large number of herds in that county and to nearby herds in the counties of Madera, Mariposa, and Stanislaus. These counties, comprising what was known as the Merced area, were placed under quarantine on March 24.

The infection was carried to the Los Angeles stock yards from Merced County in a lot of cattle forwarded

three days before it was known that infection existed in that county. On March 24 an affected animal was found as it was being unloaded into the yards of a slaughtering establishment at San Francisco. This animal was one of a lot shipped from Merced County. Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties were placed under quarantine on March 25. On March 27 the disease was found near Stockton, San Joaquin County. The infection in this instance was also traceable to a shipment from Merced County. San Joaquin County, however, had been under quarantine since February 25. The disease was stamped out in that county with but little difficulty and there was no spread of the infection at San Francisco. In Los Angeles County, however, the disease was spread to the holding pens of numerous slaughtering establishments, to large feed lots and to dairies in their vicinity. The situation in that county was very serious and one of the most valuable Holstein herds in the country, in spite of every precaution that could be taken to prevent infection, contracted the disease. Efforts were made in this area to salvage a large number of cattle which were located in close proximity to infected premises. About 4,000 of these animals were slaughtered and passed for food, after receiving careful inspection. The salvaging of these animals saved the State and Federal governments approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

Other counties in which outbreaks occurred were Kern, on April 2, San Bernardino on April 21, Orange on May 2, Tulare on May 17, Tuolumne on May 9, and Fresno on May 12. In all of these except Tuolumne the outbreaks were limited and were stamped out quickly without involving any great number of animals.

In Tuolumne County the situation from the beginning was very serious. The diseased herds were ranging in a

mountainous and inaccessible country and in spite of every measure that could be taken deer on two ranges in the Stanislaus National Forest contracted the disease. This necessitated a war of extermination against deer on these two ranges.

Eradication work in California was carried on under greater difficulties than had been encountered in any of the previous outbreaks in this country. Among these difficulties may be mentioned the spread of the disease to large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in a rough, inaccessible and poorly fenced country suffering from the worst drought experienced in thirty years, inability to secure adequate trenching apparatus quickly, and the delay in excavating on account of the character of the soil, which in many sections was underlaid with hard pan and rock. In spite of all these obstacles the campaign was waged with such energy and skill that control of the disease in all infected areas was established before the end of July. Since then new infection has been found only in Los Angeles and Tuolumne Counties. In the former, the last diseased herd was disposed of on August 23. No new infection has been found in the latter since October 9.

The animals on their return to their home ranches from the Stanislaus National Forest were kept under close observation while on the trail and are still inspected at regular intervals.

The source of the outbreak in California has not been definitely determined. There is strong evidence, however, that the infection was introduced in garbage or other refuse from a vessel from the Orient which docked at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The first appearance of the disease was in hogs near Vallejo, which were being fed on garbage obtained from that yard.

Embargoes against agricultural products imposed by many of the states caused tremendous losses, not only to the agricultural interests of California, but to many other interests both within and without the state, without, in our opinion, affording any increased pro-

tection to the livestock interests of the states concerned. It is very probable that the losses suffered as a result of these drastic and, in some instances, unnecessary embargoes were greater than those due to the enforcement of carefully considered Federal and State regulations promulgated with the single purpose of effecting eradication of this disease.

The extent of the California outbreak, the number of animals involved, and their appraised value, are shown in the following table:

County	Herds	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats	Total Animals	Appraised Value
Alameda	22	1,461	1	4,331	4	5,797	\$ 181,284.62
Contra Costa	253	6,728	42	3,281	160	10,211	427,190.07
Fresno	71	1,029	0	27	44	1,100	38,261.50
Kern	7	176	0	4	1	181	7,788.90
Los Angeles	277	12,374	14	8,089	433	20,910	1,696,739.17*
Madera	30	4,542	8,667	118	14	13,341	287,195.75*
Mariposa	14	1,220	5,614	340	0	7,174	85,716.00
Merced	129	18,695	10,605	2,098	50	31,448	988,928.65
Orange	23	481	0	4	12	497	56,508.50
San Bernardino	1	2	0	1,508	0	1,510	15,854.00
San Francisco	1	0	0	19	0	19	276.50
San Joaquin	7	333	0	0	7	340	17,625.00
Solano	5	528	0	518	64	1,110	53,271.30
Stanislaus	3	146	15	177	0	338	6,470.50
Tulare	9	577	0	387	0	964	31,287.50
Tuolumne	93	10,442	3,424	222	113	14,201	368,213.52*
Total	935	58,734	28,382	21,123	902	109,141	\$4,262,611.48*
Property estimate						\$ 63,632.26*	
Total appraised value						\$4,326,243.74*	

*Estimated

The Texas Outbreak

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Texas was officially confirmed on September 27. Reports reaching the Bureau on September 26, however, were so indicative of the disease that a force of employees experienced in foot-and-mouth disease eradication work was directed by wire on that date to proceed to Houston, Texas, and a Department order quarantining the counties of Harris and Galveston, and those portions of Fort Bend and Brazoria east of the Brazos River, was issued.

The infection first manifested itself in a herd of zebu cattle south of Hous-

ton. Hon. J. E. Boog-Scott, chairman of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission, and Dr. L. G. Cloud, State Veterinarian, immediately proceeded to that point and assumed charge of a considerable force of state employees. Dr. Marion Imes was placed in charge of the Bureau employees. At the request of Governor Pat M. Neff, of Texas, the Department, on October 1, assumed full charge of the eradication work in that state, the combined forces being placed under the direction of Dr. Imes.

This outbreak was promptly suppressed within thirty days, only nine herds contracting the disease. No new infection has been found since October 27.

A thorough investigation is being made to determine, if possible, the source of the infection in this instance. So far it has been impossible to determine definitely the channel through which the infection gained entrance into this country. No connection has been established, however, between this outbreak and the one in California.

The extent of this outbreak is shown in the following figures:

County	Herds	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats	Total Animals	Appraised Value
Harris	141	8,229	0	61	0	8,290	\$315,550.50
Galveston	1	239	27	0	0	266	9,462.00
Totals	142*	8,468	27	61	0	8,556	\$325,012.00
Property destroyed						\$ 28.86	
						\$325,041.36	

*All except 9 were exposed herds.

Conditions in both of these States are considered very good at this time. It will be necessary, however, to continue a force of men in the field for the next two or three months, and as a precautionary measure the Stanislaus National Forest will not be opened for grazing next year.

ASSOCIATION WORK APPRECIATED

The excellent and progressive work done by the California Wool Growers Association is enlisting the co-operation of allied industries in a most helpful and interesting fashion. As an illustration of this, the Wool Grower reprints below a copy of an advertisement appearing in the paid space taken by the Modoc County Bank in the Alturas Plaindealer:

Sheepmen Gather Today

At the time we go to press, we do not, of course, know any of the details of the proceedings of the California Wool Growers Association meetings now being held in San Francisco. However, we feel that reports of progress are being heard from every sheep-raising section.

We mention this two-day session in the interests of wool growers especially to call attention to the SERVICE rendered to ALL sheepmen by this representative group of men from various parts of the State who get together to study and solve the problems involving their brothers in the industry as well as themselves.

Modoc County appreciates this service—as does this bank which serves so many of our local sheepmen.

MODOC COUNTY BANK.

Head Office: Alturas
Fort Bidwell Cedarville
Building for the Future of Modoc.

All 1924 dues and one-cent pledges to the National Wool Growers Association that are still unpaid should be sent in before the close of this month. At the convention, which is to take place in San Francisco, January 21, 22, and 23, 1925, we want to show all of our members in good standing.



The National Wool Exchange



Plans have been perfected at a meeting in Helena for the organization of the National Wool Exchange, composed exclusively of Western wool growers and Western livestock bankers, for the purpose of an orderly marketing of the wool crops of Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and other Western states. Western headquarters will be in Helena, with sales office and warehouses in Boston.

The exchange will be organized under the laws of Delaware, with a capitalization of \$200,000. The new organization will be a reorganization of, or, more properly speaking, a successor to the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company. Liquidation of the Warehouse Company, however, will not take place until all wool now on hand is sold and proceeds remitted to the growers. A part of the staff of that concern will be employed by the National Wool Exchange, bringing to the service of the new organization the benefit of fifteen years of extensive operation in the exclusive business of selling wools on commission.

The meeting was described as the most representative and important of its kind ever held in Montana. H. H. Pigott of Helena presided, in the absence of Senator C. H. Williams of Deer Lodge, who was detained at home on jury duty.

The bankers and wool growers present from practically every wool-growing section of the state declared their opinion to be that the continuance of a growers' selling agency, such as the National Wool Exchange will be, is an imperative necessity in behalf of the growers and the orderly marketing of their wool.

Among the speakers were T. A. Marlow, S. McKennan and N. J. Gould of Helena, Sam Stephenson of Great Falls, J. H. Gilbert of Dillon, E. H. Westbrook of Billings, F. H. Burke of Chinook, and T. E. Larabie of Deer Lodge.

Pledges of support were given by those at the meeting, and similarly by wool growers and bankers who

were unable to be present, and in letters received from bankers and growers in South Dakota and Wyoming.

The committee on organization was composed of Mr. Marlow and Mr. McKennan of Helena, Mr. Burke of Chinook, Mr. Gilbert of Dillon and Mr. Westbrook of Billings, bankers; and J. O. Berg of Lennep, M. F. Trask of Ballantine, George K. Reeder of Craig, Arthur Ward of Helena, and Roy Clary of Great Falls, wool growers.

The committee's report, which was unanimously adopted, contained three principal provisions respecting the new organization:

1. That it should be an organization exclusively owned and controlled by the wool growers, together with their direct financial backers and those directly charged with the operations of the organization.

2. That it be organized without promotion stock to anyone, and that every dollar of capital raised should go into the company treasury for company purposes, excepting to the extent of refunding therefrom the actual necessary and proper expenses incurred.

3. That the incentive be provided for the active officials and for those of the employees deemed most essential to insure the same interest and unceasing efforts which men expend in those undertakings in which they are personally vitally interested, and that such interest should be subordinate to the capital investment.

The stock will be non-assessable; the company will be ready to start operations March 1, 1925, prior to which date there shall be no overhead expense; the stock will be distributed as widely as possible among the wool growers, and subscriptions to the stock shall contain a three-year pledge carrying a penalty clause providing for the payment to the organization of one-half cent per pound in any year in which the wool thus pledged is not shipped to the National Wool Exchange.

The committee also recommended, and it was adopted, that the growers

of Montana should subscribe to the stock of the new organization on the basis of 12½ cents per head of sheep owned.

The organization plan further provides that the National Wool Exchange shall be incorporated under the laws of Delaware with an authorized capital of 5,000 shares, consisting of two classes of stock—2,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred, par value of \$100 per share, and 3,000 shares of non-par-value common stock to be sold at \$1 a share; and also, that with each share of preferred stock one share of common is to be sold to the same purchaser, and that the active officers and employees are to be entitled to purchase at the same price 1,000 shares of common stock.

The preferred stock will be subject to retirement at any time upon payment to the holder of \$100 per share, plus any portion of six per cent dividends thereon not previously paid; no dividends of any kind to accrue to the common stock until all of the preferred has been retired.

Assurances of support by the financing interests of Montana is shown in the following letter which was issued and signed by the twelve banks whose names appear:

"November 20, 1924.

"We strongly recommend support of the organization described in the enclosed statement. We believe it to be vital to the wool industry of the West and are urging our woolgrower customers to subscribe for stock on the basis of 12½ cents per head of sheep owned, and to pledge their support by subscribing for one-half a cent per pound upon their wool for a term of three years, in the event in any of those years they do not sell their wool through the agency.

"If this plan is not carried out we are convinced that the wool growers of this state will lose annually from three to five cents per pound on their wool. The loss of but one cent per pound on the Montana clip in one year would in itself amount to the entire capitalization required. We do not consider a subscription to this organization as a donation, but believe it is an investment which should yield a reasonable return as well as providing an essential protection to the industry.

"Believing this movement involves the continued prosperity of the wool growing industry of this state, we trust you will deem it expedient to advise your wool grower customers as we have ours.

"Very truly yours,
National Bank of Montana of Helena.
Union Bank Trust Co. of Helena.
First National Bank of Great Falls.
First National Bank of Dillon.

Farmers National Bank of Chinook.
Midland National Bank of Billings.
Larabee Brothers, Bankers, of Deer Lodge.
Deer Lodge Bank & Trust Co., of Deer Lodge.
Metals Bank & Trust Co. of Butte.
Daly Bank Trust Co. of Anaconda.
Montana Trust & Savings Bank of Helena."

Following the meeting, Mr. T. A. Marlow, president of the National Bank of Montana and a member of the Advisory Board of the Montana branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, said:

"I think it is vital to the wool-growing industry that an independent selling agency should be controlled by growers, and that to operate it through

bad and good years a regular contribution of so much per pound should be paid by growers, even if they do not ship their wool to it.

"I have never felt that the growers should absolutely obligate themselves to send their wool to such an agency every year, but should be free to sell when prices are satisfactory to them, and instead of shipping make the contribution per pound referred to above. This may not be the correct position, but I believe it is the only way in which the wool trade can protect themselves at the present time."

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills.

Melbourne, October 15, 1924.

Under normal conditions sheep and lamb values in Australia should have dropped materially from the winter parity long ere now, but this year they are staying at a high level well into the spring. Although the dearness of wool accounts for this in part, the favorable season from a feed point of view is mainly responsible. Everybody who possibly can is holding on to get the extra weight on to their killers, and as a result the fat stock markets have been supplied but lightly. Last week ordinary trade crossbred wethers, newly shorn, were selling by auction at \$8.60, Merinos in the same condition to \$8.15, and unshorn spring lambs to \$7.70 in the Melbourne sale yards. Rates were almost as high in the Sydney and Adelaide markets.

With spring lambs getting the foregoing prices in the open market it is hardly surprising that export operations should have been more or less restricted during the past month. Indeed, the wonder is that packers have bought at all, seeing that the dressed weight cost must have ranged from 21 cents to 24 cents per pound, according to skin values. Deducting the latter, and allowing for the fat and offal, actual bare meat has been costing 17 cents to 17½ cents a pound, to which has to be added approximately six cents per pound for freezing, bagging, grading, shipping, insurance, etc. The

best forward sales I have heard of lately have been in the region of 21½ cents per pound, so on the face of it the packer would appear to be losing nearly 2 cents a pound on all he ships. It is an extraordinary position altogether, and can probably be accounted for by the fact that contracts were made some time ago in anticipation of a drop in live-stock values and now have to be filled, or by the desire to keep plants once opened for the season in commission.

It is worth recalling that somewhat similar circumstances obtained last year, only the difference between the buying and selling price was not so wide then as it appears to be today. The effect of that unwise operating has just lately been revealed in the published balance sheets of some of the leading cooperative companies. I have before me as I write the annual reports of four Victorian concerns whose principal business is shipping lambs and see that three lost money on the year's transactions, and the other only managed to scrape through with a microscopic profit. All four are farmers' cooperative companies, and as all seem to be doing the same thing again this season, their probable end is not difficult to foretell.

On current prices wether mutton, bare meat, is costing about 12 cents per pound, which is too dear for pack-

ers to consider in a general way. A little mutton certainly is being shipped oversea at the moment, but it is only to fill contracts.

Some few letters back I referred to a proposal that a levy of 12 cents per bale be made on all wool sold in Australia, for the purpose of creating a growers' defense fund. The suggestion was that the tax be collected by the selling brokers, but it was found the latter had no power to take such action without the permission of every individual seller, which it was impossible to obtain, and the matter had to be dropped. However, the proposal was revived at the last meeting of the Graziers Federal Council in a somewhat different form. A resolution was then passed calling on each of the associations represented on the council to create a reserve fund by setting aside \$1.20 per 1,000 sheep held by members, such fund to be used for all matters affecting the wool growing industry as may be recommended by the Federal Council.

The next move rests with the individual affiliated associations. If they agree to the resolution and levy as suggested, a fund would be formed quickly which might, if wisely administered, be a factor in the wool trade.

Another matter discussed by the Federal Council was the exportation of stud sheep from Australia to other countries. A resolution to the effect that the Commonwealth Government be asked to introduce legislation to prevent such exports was defeated after a good deal of argument. This represents the second attempt made to get graziers' organizations to condemn exports, and it has been made evident in both cases that the general body of breeders is against any restriction in trade.

It was a coincidence that quite shortly after the question had been settled a press cable announced that the Victorian Director of Agriculture had arranged with the United States Secretary of Agriculture for the lifting of the embargo on Australian sheep entering the United States. This embargo had been in force for nearly a



The above is a cut of a famous Lincoln ram, Horkstow Manor Masterpiece, bred by Mr. Clifford Nicholson of Lincolnshire, England, extensively exhibited, and later exported to South America. Until 1918 Western range flocks of many sections relied largely upon the use of Cotswold and Lincoln blood for maintaining a desirable type of breeding ewe. The fine-wool era of 1919 to 1922 resulted in an almost complete neglect of the use of long-wool blood. Recent prices of crossbred wools and the comparatively strong prices for lambs have suggested the necessity of returning to former breeding policies, but there appears to be little demand for long wools of any breed. Where ewe flocks are being maintained at a type with some long-wool characteristics, such appears to have been done by the use of crossbred, Panama, or Corriedale rams. As shown above, Horkstow Manor Masterpiece was carrying a fleece of fourteen months' growth, which subsequently sheared 46½ pounds.

quarter of a century. Certificates as regards freedom from contagious and infectious diseases, and from pleuropneumonia affecting cattle, will, of course, have to accompany any shipment that may be made. Whether the removal of the restriction will lead to much business, if any, has yet to be seen. That Australian breeders are prepared to supply American stud masters is evidenced by the preceding paragraph, but the desire of Americans to buy is perhaps another story. Anyhow the door is open for trade now, for there should be no difficulty in the matter of furnishing certificates. Since the stamping out of scab many years ago Australian sheep have probably been freer from disease than those of any other country in the world.

Wool auctions have been held at all the leading selling centers during the month, values until the last week or so remaining remarkably firm; in fact, in many cases advancing a few points almost every week. During the first few days of October, when rates were at the peak, fine Merinos were from

7½ to 10 per cent above the highest figure of the 1923-24 season, the finer comebacks showing practically the same advance. The best recorded price paid for fleece wool at auction was 84 cents per pound, and quite a fair number of lots have been sold at 80 cents and over. Scoureds have gone to \$1.37, a record. Just lately difficulties in connection with financing the clip, and incidentally the wheat harvest, have made it necessary for the trading banks to curtail credits, with the result that values have dropped back somewhat. Superior Merinos, thanks to the strong American demand, have not suffered to any appreciable extent, but all other grades are lower. According to the brokers' reports, good Merinos, particularly those of broad quality, are now five per cent cheaper, while ordinary to average sorts are down ten per cent on the values obtaining ten days ago. Really faulty and inferior descriptions, which fortunately are scarce, range from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent lower.

It is hoped, but there is no guar-

anty of it, that this weakness is only of a temporary nature, and any improvement in the financial position would lead to a recovery. Anyhow, the necessity for establishing the exchange quickly is recognized, and steps are at present being taken to bring it about. Conferences are being held at the time of writing between the representatives of all the big banks and the directors of the Commonwealth Bank, and it is known that a scheme has been evolved that will, it is expected, vastly improve matters. This includes the partial pooling of the resources of all the banks, and the making available by the Commonwealth Bank of such addi-

tional currency as may be necessary.

My latest report from New Zealand is that the lambing is nearly over and the result satisfactory on the whole. The main exception is the Hawkes Bay district of the North Island, where a dry spell has been experienced. Losses of ewes, as well as lambs, are reported from there. Canterbury district, in the South Island, has also been on the dry side, but farmers in those parts make better provisions than they do in the north, and are therefore pulling through all right. Sheep prices are still at winter level, and it must be some weeks before any of the packing plants open.

Putting 'Em Through the Groove

The baseball diamond was used to illustrate modern politics in an address delivered last month by Vice-President Ellenwood before the Rotary Club of Red Bluff, California.

The subject was "Putting 'Em Through the Groove Politically." Mr. Ellenwood talked from a map representing a baseball field and in the language of the game showed what producers and others must contend with in order to score; also, the necessity of team work between producer, business, professional, and laboring men, along with financiers and all other citizens.

The home plate, it was explained, represented Truth. At the head of the batting list was the producer, followed in order by the business man, labor, finance, and so forth. The positions on the opposing team were shown as being played as follows:

Pitcher: The Politician.
Catcher: Selfish Greed.
First base: The Elements.
Second base: Uneven Distribution.
Third base: Inadequate Finance.
Short Stop: Supply and Demand.
Right field: Over Expansion.
Center field: Foreign Competition.
Left field: Speculation.

The game is inspired by the public seated in the grandstand. The press, stationed behind the catcher, informs

the public as to whether the pitcher has thrown the ball over the plate. In the first base coaching box is Ambition and at third, Orderly Marketing.

Mr. Ellenwood's address, as reported in Lassen Lava, the official publication of the Red Bluff Rotary Club, follows:

The home plate is Truth. The pitcher's box is Congress and the pitcher is the Politician. The catcher is Selfish Greed, who like the catcher in baseball, pulls the balls as quickly as possible when received by him, to a position behind the plate to make the umpire believe that it came over the plate and should be called a strike. Immediately behind the catcher is the Press Box, to whom the catcher appeals for an expression, because this political diamond is unlike the baseball diamond in this one respect, the umpire is not standing behind the plate where he can see, but is sitting in the grandstand or bleachers where he must receive his information concerning the balls thrown, through the Press and then render his decision at the ballot box in November. Too often a one-sided press reports these propaganda balls as coming through the groove when they are high and wide of the plate.

First base on this political diamond is represented by the Elements and the Producer is the first one at the bat. On the coaching line between the home plate and first base is "Ambition." Ambition is here coaching the Producer to score a hit. It is Ambition to have some of the worldly goods to provide the necessities of life for his family and some of the luxuries if possible. It is for this reason that he plows and sows and plants in the springtime, but staring him in the face and oftentimes keeping him from reaching first base are the Elements, such as drought, flood, storms and frosts. Sometimes these are slightly in his favor and again sometimes he reaches first base through an error. As an illustration, I refer to the wine men. A few years ago when the Volstead act and the 18th amendment became law, the Politician as well as the

most of the rest of us thought the wine man would be out of business. At that time he was selling grapes for perhaps \$10 per ton, whereas today he is selling the same class of grapes for about \$100.00 per ton. Therefore, I say this producer in this case made first base through an error. It is not my intention to discuss prohibition in any way for I respect and admire the person who is conscientiously dry as I do also the one who is soberly wet, but the one to whom I refer—and I fear it may be the majority—is the politician who is publicly dry and privately wet.

Let us assume then that the Producer, whatever his line of production may be has reached first base in some way or other. The next thing he has to encounter in short left field is the "Speculator" and I desire to say here that I have no criticism to make of legitimate dealers in any line of business. They are perhaps essential in transferring the farmer's product in the course of business to the consumer. But I am referring to the two-bit speculators that try to take advantage of the producers in the mean way that it is often done.

The person guarding second base is "Uneven Distribution" and the one playing short stop between second and third is "Supply and Demand" and back of second base in center field is the fellow known as "Foreign Competition." The Producer now on first base has a hard time to make the second base facing all this opposition.

The next man at the bat is the business or professional man. In baseball where the score is tied with a man on first, the next man up makes a sacrifice hit and assists the man on first to arrive safe at second. Therefore, the play for the business or professional man now is to make a "sacrifice hit." While I do not wish to have it interpreted that I am in any way talking politics, I wish to illustrate what I mean by a sacrifice hit by the business or professional man. I sincerely believe for the benefit of all of us, in a protective tariff, and I say this is not politics because we now have what is known as the Southern Tariff Association embracing all the states from Arizona as far east as Louisiana. The members of this association I presume are 90 per cent Democrats, but they have declared for a protective tariff and while there is in my mind ample proof that a protective tariff on many products does not increase the price to the consumer to the amount of that tariff, for the sake of argument we will assume that it does. I believe every member of this club except four of us come under the heading of business or professional men. Your success in business depends mostly upon the success of the producers and even if it were true that a tariff did add to the cost of the thing you consumed, it is to your interest to make a "sacrifice hit" to pay that additional cost, if there be any, and assist the Producer to reach second base.

I should like to give an illustration to show that the amount of the tariff is not added to the cost of the articles. For a great number of years past both political parties have placed a tariff on tobacco varying from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per pound, but in most instances it has been \$2 per pound and has not been changed materially by either party, and while there is a tariff of \$2 per pound on tobacco you can go into any tobacco store and buy a pound plug of chewing tobacco for 90 cents. The same perhaps holds true in other lines of merchandise.

Now that the Producer has been assisted to second base by a sacrifice hit on the part of the business or professional man,

the next one at the bat is Labor. Organized Labor simply informs the Politician that he must "put 'em through the groove" or he will take a "walk." The result is that Labor often scores a hit, as it should.

The next one at the bat is the Financier, banker or a capitalist, whatever you may prefer to call him. The Producer has now reached third base, which is guarded by "Lack of Finances," and Labor has reached first base; everybody waiting for the Financier to make a hit and score a run. Sometimes the Financier knocks a fly ball that looks like a safe hit but it is caught in the left field by the fellow known as "Over Expansion" or in other words Lack of Security. When this happens nobody scores. Therefore, it is to the interest of all of us to see that the Politician puts 'em through the groove to the Financier.

On third base coaching line with the Producer on third, we have coaching him "Orderly Marketing." This is the most trying time of all for the Producer. He has harvested his crop and has borrowed money for use in the production of that crop until he feels that Lack of Finances forces him to sell as soon as it is harvested when thousands of other Producers in his same line are doing the same thing. Therefore, he like all the rest too often sells his product before the demand is ready, which is much to the advantage of the buyer. Orderly Marketing is coaching him to make a more even distribution of his product through the channels of trade as demand requires, but too often his banker looks upon Orderly Marketing as gambling, which is not the case. The Financier can score a hit by knocking the ball of finance down the third base line and bringing the Producer home. By so doing every member of the business team is happy, for when the Producer scores we all score.

I wish to cite a few illustrations showing how politicians are unfair, in other words they do not even cut the corners of the plate. In order to be non-political I must give illustrations concerning more than one political party. The men that are not putting them through the groove in politics are those known as Free Trade Republicans or perhaps better known as Free Raw Material Republicans, and Protective Tariff Democrats. In other words they want protection on the things they produce and free trade on the things they consume. At the present time our good friend, the cattleman, is suffering worse than anyone else from this source. He is up against free hides from South America and other places and it is not right—he is entitled to and should have a protective tariff on hides as much as any other producer has on his product. Another instance of free trade Republicans is found in some of our woolen mills and clothing manufacturers. They oppose most bitterly a fair equitable tariff on wool, yet at the same time ask and receive under both Democratic and Republican administrations, a good protective tariff on their products. So much for our free trade Republicans. Let us consider a few of our protective tariff Democrats. Our Democratic friends in their platform always claim that they do not believe in a protective tariff, make all sorts of accusations against such a principle, yet when the sugar schedule is under consideration in the tariff law those Democrats from Louisiana can and do make most wonderful protective tariff speeches and have been successful in the fact that there is always some duty on sugar. Another illustration is in the matter of manufactured goods, both cotton and woolen. They have always opposed any duty on wool yet they always have and I pre-

sume always will give to the manufacturer of both woolen and cotton goods, a good substantial protective tariff because there are so many cotton as well as woolen mills scattered through the South, where perhaps 90 per cent of the population is Democratic.

I should like to cite many more illustrations wherein politicians are not even cutting the corner of the plate on the tariff question and now that we have a third party in the field this year, if I did not mention some of the curved balls that they are throwing I fear my position might be misconstrued and someone might think that I favored this party, which is not the case. If you will look up Senator La Follette's record in this last Congress I think you will find that he either voted "No" or neglected to vote at all for a tariff on all the products except wheat and honey. On these two products he voted for a tariff because they are two of the principal products of Wisconsin, which is the same selfish thing that others have done—protective tariff on things they produce and free trade on the things they consume.

The World Series is just closed and one hundred million fans have rejoiced in the fact that Washington won. Why is this so? Simply because Washington has been fighting for years to win a pennant and while they have been unsuccessful they have always been clean sports, playing the game square, and while Walter Johnson has been

with them nearly eighteen years he has never complained but has been a gentleman and a clean sport all this time. The Washington team has never built up their team by tearing down some other team, whereas McGraw of the Giants with all kinds of money has bought star players from opposing teams, which may be legitimate, but not best sport. In other words, in my opinion, some of his pennants at least have been bought, not won. So the fans everywhere rejoiced when Washington won because they have always been clean, because they have always put 'em through the groove.

Fellow Rotarians, Rotary has exerted a wonderful influence for good in business transactions. Is it not possible for Rotary to use the same influence on politics? Clean government, morality, justice, whatever you wish to term it, is at the bat trying to score a hit. Standing in the pitcher's box are all kinds of politicians throwing all kinds of political balls that do not even touch the corner of the plate of truth—some wearing the garb of reform but hidden underneath is the "red" shirt. Too many of them are throwing balls of propaganda "with a tariff for me but not for you" curve, aided by the catcher Selfish Greed, who in turn looks to the Press, too often one-sided and unfair, to help strike the batter out.

I say, Rotarians, is there not something that Rotary can do to have the Politician "put 'em through the groove"?

PLANS OF OHIO WOOL GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED FOLLOWING FORMATION UNDER NEW LAW

All contracts for the cooperative sale of wool of Ohio growers will be cancelled during the month of November. Between now and shearing time next spring a new marketing agreement will be presented to growers in all parts of Ohio for the state pool.

These announcements were made by officials of the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association following the meeting held October 28, when the new association was formed under Ohio's latest cooperative laws to handle the Ohio cooperative wool pool, now seven years old. A systematic survey of wool production and producers is being made in every county of Ohio by the officials of the association and every effort will be made to present every man with the plans to be used by the cooperation next year.

The formation of the new association under the Farnsworth-Green Act to guide the activities of this large Ohio

cooperative is a distinct step forward in wool marketing by producers in the opinion of J. F. Walker, secretary of the association. While the general method followed in marketing will not differ from that used by the old Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers Association, a number of improvements can be made under the present organization in giving service to wool producers, he states. One of the most important of these is the placing of the governing power of the group in the hands of directors elected by growers in various districts, based on the amount of wool consigned to the cooperative. The organization under the new law also gives the marketing agreements a better legal standing, and allows improved financing of the pool.

As an indication of the increased interest in cooperative wool marketing in Ohio, Mr. Walker points to the fact that Ohio's first wool co-operative was formed in 1918 with sixteen men present at the organization meeting representing only six counties. At the meeting when the new association was formed sixty-two Ohio counties, as well as Michigan and Indiana, sent more than 150 men to take part in the proceedings.

INTERESTING



DR. J. R. MOHLER, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



E. W. SHEETS, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



A. T. SPENCER, President of the California Wool Growers Association.



W. P. WING, Secretary of the California Wool Growers Association.



T. C. BACON, President of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

STING PEOPLE



W. C. COFFEY, Vice-president of the National Wool Growers Association, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and Member of President Coolidge's Committee to Recommend Agricultural Legislation.



HOWARD M. GORE, Secretary of Agriculture and Governor-elect of West Virginia



DONALD McLEAN, Secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.



JAMES A. HOOPER, Secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association.



W. A. CRANE, President of the Utah Wool Growers Association.

Mutually Respected ^{By} WAYNE KELLY

His name was Ambrose Ascalone, which is a pretty name and rolls easily on the tongue. Ambrose was only nineteen, but for ten years past he had tended a little flock of sheep in the mountains of his native land—the Spanish Cordillieras. For Ambrose was a Basque, a Spanish Basque. To be born a Basque is in itself a piece of good fortune. There are Spanish Basques and there are French. Those that come under the Spanish allegiance are proud that they are not French; and vice versa. So, in either case there is something to be proud of, something inherited, something that has at once its counterpart for comparison. It is not at all like being, for instance, an Irishman. An Irishman represents a race, which is much more difficult. An Irishman challenges the whole world and is thereby constantly thrown into hot water. Whereas, the Basque represent only a breed and points to only the other breed to prove his superiority. The only ambition in a Basque greater than not to be mistaken for one of the other kind, is to be taken for a Frenchman, or a Spaniard—whichever might fit the case.

Ambrose was olive-skinned, black of hair, and had large brown eyes that looked out into the world in constant, incredible wonder. His only means of communication was a smile, a really infectious, lovable smile, that showed two rows of teeth so white and even that they were almost scandalous to behold. Also, he had one single word, "Nevada," this being really a word of his mother tongue. Equipped with his smile and this one word he had traveled five thousand miles or more to become a herder of sheep for the Polka Dot outfit.

The Polka Dot was one of the biggest outfits in Nevada, and was strong for Basques. "White men become shepherds through circumstances over which they have no control," was the way Dan McLellan explained this preference. "Some of them are good. But a Basque is born to the trade. He has

no imagination, no illusions. He is as dependable as a government mule. And he sticks to his job." Dan did not discriminate, and employed Basques of both nationalities.

Among its herders the Polka Dot had a French Basque who had herded for the outfit since it owned its first old biddie. Simond Estienne was a shepherd unexcelled. Of him it was said that he turned his sheep into the desert in the fall and rounded them up again in the spring fat and without loss. He went about as though he owned the Polka Dot; nobody gave him orders; he always knew what to do, and did it.

Simond's one grave fault was his sinful pride. He hated the Spanish Basques and everything Spanish. He had got into trouble over this on more than one occasion; but his good qualities as a herder had always served to save him. The Spanish Basques hated him fervently and took their hatred out in trying to bring in fatter lambs and more of them; which was good for the outfit.

About Christmas time Simond drew three hundred dollars and arranged for a two weeks' layoff. It was his custom to go to San Francisco and there spend the holidays, quietly at a French lodging house. It so happened that Simond was going out on the very train that brought Ambrose with his smile, his vocabulary, and one dollar and ten cents cash, to Snowcloud. The train stops only half a minute at Snowcloud and passengers must hurry. Simond saw Ambrose getting off. He knew him at once for what he was—one of the rival breed. He knew also that he was probably going to work for the Polka Dot, and a wave of jealous hatred swept over him. Simond talked Spanish well. He acted on the impulse of the moment.

"Not here," he called to Ambrose in Spanish. "Further on," and he motioned Ambrose to get back on the already moving train.

Ambrose had been pushed, pointed,

and sent this way and that for four or five days. He had not heard a word of Spanish since leaving the ship that brought him over. When Simond called to him the words came as a voice from heaven. His heart gave a jump, and his brown eyes filled with tears. Hastily he clambered back on to the already moving train.

Simond had acted on the impulse of the moment. He had not had time to formulate any definite plan, and now, that he had Ambrose on the train with him, he hardly knew what to do next.

Ambrose followed Simond into the smoker, overjoyed at having found a countryman. He did not yet know that Simond was French; besides, nineteen does not take the pride of birth so seriously.

In that short interval Simond's brain hatched out a devilishly ingenious plan. He would pilot this young Basque to San Francisco and there abandon him. Simond almost laughed out loud, it was so good a joke. That trouble might come of it later never occurred to him; but if so, he would say that he had been drunk and did not remember. That always worked.

Ambrose had an emigrant ticket which provided for transportation to San Francisco. Simond explained to the conductor that there had been a change of plans, and that Ambrose would travel on. Then he sat down and listened to Ambrose tell of his journey, starting at the little rock house in the Cordillieras, down to Barcelona, the ocean, sea sickness, Ellis Island, uniforms, railings, and then the long ride on the train. He talked of his mother, his father, and a younger sister.

Simond treated Ambrose lavishly. He took him to the diner and paid for a good dinner. When night came he provided him with a berth and Ambrose, for the first time in five nights, slept in a bed. And if admiration and gratitude are worth anything, then Simond got full value for his money. Ambrose, in that brief time, had come to worship him.

They arrived at their destination. The French lodging house was down

about the wharf district, but Simond did not want Ambrose to know where he would lodge. It was his plan to get a cheap room for the night and then give Ambrose the slip. However, apart from the spot where stood the La Belle, Simond knew very little of San Francisco. They wandered around aimlessly, walking any number of blocks this way and that; finding enjoyment in the sights and scenes of the city. Thus they drifted into a side street, rather a shabby looking thoroughfare.

Walking down this street they were accosted by a man who stood in front of a red brick house, bareheaded.

"Say," he began, "do you fellows want to make five dollars easy?"

Simond looked at the man suspiciously. His appearance did not invite confidence. "How?" he asked.

"My hat and overcoat is in a room upstairs in this house, and I'll give you five dollars to go and get it."

"Why don't you go yourself?"

"I hate to tell it," the bareheaded man explained. "You see, I just said goodbye to a woman—we broke up—you know—and I don't want to go back."

A sudden thought came to Simond. A happy thought. He would send Ambrose up after the coat and hat and while he was on the errand he would slip away. He told Ambrose what was wanted. Ambrose wanted the money.

"What room?" Simond asked the hatless man.

"The room to the right at the head of the first flight of stairs."

Simond relayed this information in Spanish and Ambrose bounded up the stairway. There was a sound of a door being opened and closed. Evidently Ambrose had been admitted to the room. Simond laughed and started off.

"Here, what's your rush?"

"Tell the kid I couldn't wait."

But the bareheaded man caught him by the arm. "Can't that kid talk English?" he inquired.

"He can say only one word," responded Simond, and laughed again.

"Well, you go up and get them things," insisted the man. "That

woman—why, I wouldn't say what she won't do—sending a fellow up there that can't talk. She was all broke up anyway. She'll whack him over the head with a rolling pin." And he shoved Simond ahead up the stairway.

Simond went, very unwillingly. The man stopped at the foot of the stairs. Simond found the door open and saw a woman's skirt flitting past. He knocked.

"Come in." It was a man's voice. Simond entered, and as he did so the door snapped shut behind him. He knew instantly that he had been trapped.

He looked around. Ambrose was standing in a corner against the wall. His pockets were turned inside out. There were three young men of the pallid, pool-room type in the room. One was folding up a skirt.

"This gets 'em every time," he was saying.

The other two were seated at a table with bottles and glasses before them. One of these now drew an automatic pistol. "Quit your talking and go through him and see what he's got on him. We've got to beat it."

There are times when ignorance is an asset. Ambrose did not know the menace that lies in an automatic pistol in the hands of an underfed, drug-addicted, half-moron of the underworld. All he saw was that a gun was being pointed at the one man in the world who spoke his language, the one man who had been kind to him, who had fed him and given him a place to sleep.

Unreasoning and with the snarl of a wild animal, he threw himself upon the man and with a downward blow knocked the gun from his hand. There was a sharp report, and the one who was about to lay pilfering hands on Simond pitched forward, his hands pressed to his abdomen. The gun fell at Simond's feet and he, with rare presence of mind, snatched it up and covered the third man.

"Hands up," he commanded, and was obeyed.

Ambrose knew nothing about fighting. He fought like a girl. He struck and gouged. He had one finger in his

antagonist's eye, a liberal portion of ear in between his teeth, and was trying to get a hold at the throat. They rolled over and over, upsetting table and chairs, and landed panting at Simond's feet. Simond dared not shoot, for the danger of hitting Ambrose was too great. But he acted, and acted quickly. His heavily-shod foot shot out and the heel caught the struggling gangster square on the temple. He gave a gasp and stiffened out in Ambrose's arms. Ambrose rose. Blood was running from his mouth and he spat out a piece of human ear.

"Open that door!" Simond's threat with that gun was not to be mistaken. The remaining gangster obeyed hastily. It was only a flight of stairs to the sidewalk and the two Basques, accustomed as they were to mountain climbing, took it in two strides. The hatless man was gone. Simond slipped the gun into his pocket and he and Ambrose ran down the street. They did not stop until they saw street cars, men and women going in and out of stores, and a policeman placidly swinging his club.

"I know a place," said Simond, when he had caught his breath. "The La Belle. It is French, but they will let a young Spaniard like you in. You are a great fighter—if you had stayed in Spain you would have become a matador."

There was no longer any thought of leaving Ambrose. For two weeks Simond feasted him on the fat of the city. "He comes of a good family," he would introduce him to his friends. "His father is a matador, and his sister has danced with the king of Spain."

A month later they were back amidst the Polka Dot. Ambrose was with some of his countrymen when somebody made a slighting remark about Simond, the French Basque. On the instant Ambrose flared up.

"That man is not a Basque," he shouted. "He and I, we are like brothers. We eat out of the same plate. Simond Estienne is not a Basque, I tell you. He is a great Frenchman."

Men have died for less. It was the compliment supreme."

SOUTHERN UTAH RAMBOUILLET BREEDERS ORGANIZE AD- VANCED REGISTRY

At a recent meeting of the Rambouillet Breeders Association of Southern Utah an advanced registry was instituted. The movement came as a result of the co-operation between the agricultural department of the Branch Agricultural College and the association.

The purpose of the registry is to foster better breeding. At present over a hundred sheepmen, representing practically every southern county, are enrolled in the organization.

A set of rules have been drawn up covering the requirements for the registering of sheep. They are as follows:

Rules Governing Admission of Sheep to the Advanced Registry of the Southern Utah Rambouillet Breeders Association.

In order to have a ewe or ram recorded in the Advanced Registry, such animal:

1—Must be a purebred, recorded in the American Rambouillet Record.

2—A sheep of either sex must be a creditable representative of the Rambouillet breed, carrying a strong back and standing on good legs. The face must be covered with wool, on rams to within a maximum of six inches from the mouth, on ewes to a maximum of five inches, measuring from the mouth over the nose and toward the forehead. Rams must show strong masculinity in the head and horn, and ewes must show femininity without presence of scurs.

Shorn and in breeding condition mature rams must weigh not less than 195 pounds and mature ewes not less than 140 pounds. A sheep which is known to be a non-breeder shall be ineligible to advanced registry. Any sheep which has been admitted to advanced registry before being tried as a breeder and which later proves to be sterile or barren, shall be struck from the records of the association and the advanced registry certificate of such sheep shall be turned over to the secretary of the association to be destroyed.

3—Ewes must shear a minimum of 5.75 pounds of scoured wool and rams a minimum of 8.0 pounds of scoured wool in 365 days' growth.

4—The fleece before scouring must meet the following standards:

(a) Ewe fleeces must not grade lower than fine. Ram fleeces must not grade lower than half blood.

(b) The staple must be sound and free from hair and kemp.

(c) The fleece, sampled at the shoulder and without stretching or manipulation must not be less than 2½ inches long for twelve months' growth.

(d) The fleece must not show the presence of off-colored fibers, except such as are stained by the natural functions of the body.

Rules Governing Submission of Fleece for Advanced Registry Test.

1—Sheep whose fleeces are to be tested

shall be shorn in the presence of a representative of the Branch Agricultural College. The sheep owner shall mail to the wool specialist, B. A. C., Cedar City, Utah, a request to witness the shearing of such sheep as are to be tested for advanced registry.

2—Twelve months after the first shearing, the B. A. C. representative shall again witness shearing the same sheep. He shall see to it that the second shearing is done in a manner as nearly identical with the first as possible, and shall advise the sheep owner as to the procedure to follow in forwarding the fleeces to the B. A. C. Wool Laboratory.

3—The fleeces removed at the second shearing shall be eligible for the advanced registry test.

4—A fee of \$1 shall be charged for each fleece submitted for scouring. Such fee is to cover the cost of scouring and the cost of issuing advanced registry certificate. The fee must be paid to the B. A. C. representative who shall receipt for the amount at the time of payment.

5—The actual expenses incurred by the B. A. C. representative in attending the shearing of sheep shall be paid by the sheep owner.

6—The fleeces shall be rolled skin side out and tied with a standard fleece twine.

Issuance of Certificate of Advanced Registry.
1—The sheep owner shall be issued a certificate of advanced registry for each ewe and each ram which, under the conditions listed above, meets the requirements enumerated in section B. This certificate shall

be signed by the president and attested by the wool specialist of the B. A. C.

The Roll of Honor.

1—Any ewe which has been admitted to advanced registry, and which, in addition, has had two or more offspring admitted to advanced registry, shall be entitled to entrance on the Roll of Honor of this association.

2—Any ram which has been admitted to advanced registry and which, in addition, has ten or more offspring also admitted to advanced registry, shall be entitled to entrance on the Roll of Honor of this association.

3—A Roll of Honor certificate shall be issued to the sheep owner for each ewe and each ram which meets the requirements enumerated in this section.

Disposal of Wool.

1—Fleeces submitted for advanced registry test shall at all times be considered the property of the sheep owner. The owner shall have one of two methods of disposing of scoured fleeces:

(a) The wool shall be returned to him, carrying charges collect or

(b) At such times as a sufficient quantity of scoured wool shall have accumulated to warrant its being shipped, the wool shall be sold by the B. A. C. and proceeds, after deducting selling costs, prorated among the growers.

Ray Lyman, a graduate of the College at Logan, has charge of the work for the Branch Agricultural College.

Feeding Pigeon Grass Seed to Fattening Lambs

The plan was to test the value of pigeon grass (*Chaetochloa Glauca*) seed for fattening lambs. It was compared with barley. Three groups of lambs were fed grain rations as follows:

Lot 1—80 per cent barley, 20 per cent wheat bran.

Lot 2—80 per cent pigeon grass seed, 20 per cent wheat bran.

Lot 3—40 per cent pigeon grass seed, 40 per cent barley, 20 per cent wheat bran.

The pigeon grass seed contained 4½ per cent wheat, consisting of shrunken

and broken grains, and the same percentage of wheat was added to the barley to make the rations comparable. All grains and seeds were fed whole. All were fed alfalfa hay, approximately one pound each, per day.

The lambs ate so much more of the pigeon grass seed than had been anticipated that at the end of thirty-seven days, the ration was changed in Lot 3 and for eighteen days more, they were fed 80 per cent barley and 20 per cent wheat bran.

The following tables present the essential data for the two periods—the first 37 days and for the entire 55 days.

First Period (37 days)

Lot	No. Lambs	Ave. Initial Wt. Lbs.	Ave. Daily Gain Lbs.	Feed consumed per		Cost of feed per cwt. gain	Selling price per cwt.
				Grain lbs.	Hay lbs.		
1	95	57	.44	419	226		
2	95	58	.35	557	284		
3	94	57	.44	437	228		

Entire Period (55 days)

1	95	57	.43	451	225	\$6.81	\$13.00
2	95	58	.34	615	281	5.06	12.50
3	94	57	.44	449	222	5.80	13.15

For the 55 days, pigeon grass seed made up 26 per cent of the grain fed to Lot 3 lambs. Barley, 50 cents per bushel; wheat, \$1 per bushel; wheat bran, \$28 per ton. Pigeon grass seed, \$5 per ton. Alfalfa hay \$15 per ton.

D. J. Griswold.
North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

With the State Associations

STOCKMEN'S CALENDAR.

Annual Convention of Nevada Land and Live Stock Association, Elko, Nevada—December 19-20, 1924.
Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah, January 6-10, 1925.
Annual Convention of American National Live Stock Association, Albuquerque, N. M.—January 14-15-16, 1925.
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.—January 17 to 24, 1925.
Annual Convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise, Idaho—January 12-13, 1925.
Annual Convention of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, Pendleton, Oregon—January 14-15, 1925.
Annual Convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association, Ellensburg, Washington—January 16-17, 1925.
Annual Convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 16, 1925.
Annual Convention of National Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, Calif.—January 21-22-23, 1925.

IDAHO

The Idaho Convention

The annual convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association will be held at the Owyhee Hotel, Boise, on January 12 and 13, 1925.

Secretary McLean makes the following announcement regarding the two-day gathering:

"Some of the things every sheepman needs to know which he will hear ably discussed at the Boise convention by men of national prominence with a full knowledge of their subjects, are:

1. Future of the sheep industry in the United States, and particularly in Idaho.
2. Forest policies, grazing fees and the Phipps bill.
3. Sheep taxes and grazing land assessments.
4. Car service and freight rates on lamb, wool, and salt.
5. Cost of production of wool and mutton in Idaho and the tariff.
6. Progress in exterminating predatory animals; bounty legislation.
7. Marketing of wool and lambs, cooperative and otherwise.

8. Finance.

9. Labor, shearing, hay, feed, wool bags, salt, sheep trails, alfalfa weevil, scabies, foot-and-mouth disease.

"In addition, there will be some splendid entertainments contributed by the wool merchants and commission men. High-class vaudeville and boxing matches, continuous music, and a magnificent banquet and ball, which the ladies are expected to attend."

The Work of the Executive Committee

The members of the executive committee of the Idaho Wool Growers Association consider that their offices give them a responsibility in continuously looking after the interests of the sheep business in Idaho. Regular meetings of this committee are held, at which pending matters are discussed and the solution of future problems considered. The last meeting of this committee was held at Boise on November 10th. Questions of legislation were considered and investigation ordered for determining the class of questions which should be made paramount during the coming session and the kind of action that should be requested. Provision was also made for full conference and cooperation with all other parties and industries that would be affected by the legislation proposed.

The Idaho Association considers itself to be an organization for business service. The committee instructed the secretary to provide for the taking of orders for wool bags and twine during the next annual convention. The question of wool marketing was canvassed thoroughly on the basis of a special committee report which had been requested previously for presentation at this meeting. The report of the special committee, which was unanimously adopted by the executive officers, is as follows:

"There are three classes of Idaho wool growers:

"First—The small growers who comprise about 70 per cent of the number of wool

growers in Idaho, owning about 15 per cent of the number of sheep.

"Second—The medium-sized growers who comprise about 20 per cent of the number of growers, owning about 35 per cent of the number of sheep.

"Third—The large growers, consisting of about 10 per cent of the growers, owning about 50 per cent of the sheep.

"For the small grower—that is one who has forty to one thousand fleeces to market—wool is mostly a by-product of his ranch. As a rule, he has neither the time nor the inclination, nor is it an important enough crop for him to master the science of marketing his wool. So he is usually imposed upon by the local buyer (of which there is usually not more than one) and sells at a price far below the cash value. This tends to depress the market for the medium-sized and larger grower, as the price paid the small grower is used by the wool buyer to beat down the price to be paid to the large grower.

"The medium-sized grower who runs one or several bands, usually makes the sheep business his main occupation. He studies and understands fairly well the science of marketing, but he has not enough wool to attract enough buyers to create any competition, so he cannot make a good business deal or sell his product for the price it warrants. These men often need some help in financing.

"The large grower who has from six bands up, usually can finance himself or is financed by Eastern or local capital at a low interest. He is able, both by experience and training on account of the size of his clip, to sell more advantageously, and to a large extent to make his sales quite profitable, independent of any other grower.

"Your executive committee, after much study and after paying out considerable money to investigate the Pacific Cooperative Wool Marketing Association of Portland, decided that the small grower and anyone who had not the time or experience to make wool marketing a deep study, could best sell their wool by joining that association.

"It is a non-profit, California type of cooperative organization, with a continuing contract that ties up all the wool the grower produces. This is marketed when and in the manner the association may see fit. The association makes a 60 per cent advance on wool at the time it is received in the warehouse.

"It has quite a membership in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and California, and has done remarkably well by its members in the last five years and has in most cases given satisfaction. It has been endorsed by the California Wool Growers Association, and has been made its sole

wool marketing department. It is managed conservatively and efficiently at a very reasonable cost, by men of experience, ability and honesty and with a whole-hearted belief in what they are doing. The Pacific Co-operative will have several million pounds to market next year, and because of the size of its pool and the facilities it has for careful grading, it will be able to do as it has done for the last two years, attract many big buyers representing varied interests, and make good sales on account of the competition."

Soon after the meeting of the executive committee the following announcement was made regarding arrangements made by the association for securing advances on 1925 wools and for further loans to growers who do not desire to sell their wool at the time of shearing:

"For the growers who have more than 1,000 fleeces to sell, the executive committee of the Idaho Wool Growers Association have been able to make arrangements whereby they can loan now indirectly through the Federal Intermediary Bank \$1 a fleece on all the wool you expect to produce next spring. This will cost you 7 per cent interest. The committee have done this so that unless you desire to do so, you will not feel the necessity of contracting your wool. They do not care to be in the position of advising you to hold your wool or predicting what the market price of wool is going to be in the spring, and they realize fully that 45 cents to 51 cents, at which wool is being contracted for now, is a good price compared with the price that the wool grower has received in recent years.

"However, it is perfectly evident from a study of the world market and the United States market, that wool is in an exceedingly strong position and that wool dealers would not be willing to contract now at 45 cents to 51 cents (actual contracts) if they did not feel reasonably certain that it would be worth 55 cents or more by the time it was clipped, or soon after.

"The wool dealers make you sign a note for the amount of money advanced but unanimously point out that they are charging you no interest. However, if your clip averages eight pounds and they have loaned you \$1 and it increases 5 cents per pound in value or 40 cents by next spring they will make 40 per cent interest on the dollar loaned in six months, which is certainly not nearly as good terms as seven per cent for which the association can get you this money. The procedure is simple; there is no red tape, and if you are interested in borrowing on your fleece now, and holding your wool and selling it yourself and getting the advantage of any rise in price, write us and we can put it through for you in a very short time and with very little effort.

"You do not bind yourself in any way in this loan except to repay the amount borrowed. The wool is at all times your property and subject to your commands and wishes. You will have the entire say as to when and how it shall be sold. And there is no pooling of obligations or collateral."

COLORADO WOOL GROWERS OPPOSED TO HIGHER GRAZING FEES

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Western Slope Wool Growers Association held at Rifle, Colorado:

Whereas, the Secretary of Agriculture has proposed an increase in the grazing fees on the national forests, and whereas, we, the members of the Western Slope Wool Growers Association, are bonafide users of the national forests in the state of Colorado, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we are decidedly opposed to any increase in the grazing fees on the national forests for the following reasons:

First, while we believe that the Forest Service has been honest and conscientious in its attempt to establish the grazing value of forest lands, we do not believe that all of the practical factors have been given due consideration. For instance, in the comprehensive questionnaires submitted to sheepmen by the Forest Service during the last few years, no consideration was given to the fact that the productive age of a range ewe is but five years. This annual depreciation of 20 per cent is only one of several material factors that have been overlooked by the Forest Service.

Second, we maintain that the average profits in the grazing industry will not justify any material increase in the cost of production.

Three, we believe that an increase in grazing fees would not only work a hardship on the producer, but would materially hinder the development of the intermountain West.

Four, we believe that an increase in grazing fees would so reduce the profits on small herds that it would tend to exclude the small homesteader from

the use of the forest, thereby defeating one of the primary objects of the national forest policy.

Five, we endorse a practical and economical administration of the national forests, but we do not believe that any single industry should be taxed unjustly to help defray the expense of the entire administration of the national forests; be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each one of our representatives in Congress and to the National Wool Growers Association.

Dexter Smith.

Secretary, Western Slope Wool Growers Association.

UTAH ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE JANUARY 16

The eighteenth annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association will be held in Salt Lake, January 16. As each year the problem of winter ranges becomes more acute, the executive committee of the association considers the most vital problem that should come up for discussion is: "Shall the association advocate Government control of our ranges?" Various growers who are now using the winter ranges will be asked to discuss this important subject in order that the association may take a definite stand with regard to the policy which is to be adopted. Members of the association who will carry on this discussion will be announced later.

As the lip-and-leg disease is becoming more prevalent in Utah, and flocks are suffering from this malady, the question of control and prevention will be discussed.

At the annual convention last year the destruction of predatory animals was discussed at length and a special committee was appointed to draft legislation to present to the legislature, which meets this winter. The committee, of which H. W. Harvey of Heber City is chairman, will present the law as recommended by the predatory animal committee, to be passed upon by the association.

The California Convention

FROM SECRETARY WING'S ANNUAL REPORT

It must be remembered, in reviewing the work of the association, that the results obtained have only been accomplished through consistent help of the individual members located in every section of California and the untiring efforts of the members of the board of directors, who have worked unselfishly without thought of compensation or even traveling expenses. Without this splendid spirit of cooperation and willingness to serve in whatever capacity seemed necessary for the best interests of all, but little could have been accomplished.

Last year the association established the following major activities or departments. Each of these departments has been maintained during the present year and at all times the association has endeavored to render better and more efficient service.:

1. Up-to-date marketing news service.
2. Development of market for lambs.
3. Securing better transportation facilities.
4. Maintaining a traffic and claim department.
5. Operation of legal department.
6. Securing legislation favorable to, and preventing the enactment of laws detrimental to welfare of the association.
7. Securing of appropriations necessary for carrying on activities of benefit to sheepmen.
8. Eradication of sheep disease.
9. Extermination of predatory animals.
10. Maintenance of an exchange bureau.
11. Purebred sire campaign.
12. Information bureau.
13. Educational.
14. Protection of general welfare,

including all matters pertaining to grazing on national forests, and increasing capacity of ranges.

15. Maintaining the tariff on wool.

Believing the association could render greater assistance by further expansion of its activities this year, two new major departments have been established:

1. Cooperative wool marketing department.
2. Wool bag and twine department.

* * *

Membership and Finance

During the year two hundred and forty-one new members have joined the association. This shows a net gain of one hundred and three over losses through death, sheepmen going out of business, and failure of old members to pay the 1924 dues.

* * *

The association has been operated on a budget during the past year. The budget considered necessary to operate the association for the year of 1924 was estimated to be \$12,000, and our total expenditures for the year amounted to \$11,148.20. Of this, \$10,202.97 was provided from dues.

Under the contract with the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, wherein the California Wool Growers Association carries on the organization of that association in California, they have agreed to pay the California Wool Growers Association one-tenth of a cent per pound on all wool shipped to that organization from California. Therefore, the net income for the fiscal year ending October 28, 1924, is \$680.12.

To carry on the work of the association for the coming year now organized, it will not be necessary to increase the dues of one cent per head on all sheep owned by the members over six months of age, but it will be necessary to have a larger membership. There are growers in each section of the state who are not members of the association. In many cases, the proportion is small. In some cases it is larger. * * *

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions were adopted at the seventeenth annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association to the following effect:

1. Reaffirmed stand of sheepmen regarding increase in grazing fees and suggested that before any increase is made, Congress appoint a fact-finding committee to make a thorough investigation of grazing problems in the West.
2. Urged the adoption of an all-Western land policy.
3. Endorsed the Phipps bill.
4. Further endorsed cooperative wool marketing and the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers.
5. Asked that uniform quarantine regulations be established and that all states agree to Federal regulations, relative to shipment of sheep and lambs out of California to central livestock markets.
6. Urged new regulations governing importation of animal products to decrease possibility of introduction of animal diseases into the United States from foreign countries.
7. Suggested better cooperation on part of the sheepmen in eradication of sheep diseases, particularly scab.
8. Suggested plan by which association shall act as clearing house in shipment of lambs and sheep, in order to aid further distribution and prevent fluctuations in price.
9. Urged use of combination rates between two competing railroads.
10. Suggested further experiments on burning of brush areas, deferred grazing and strongly endorsed work of the Division of Range Management of the University of California as a means of increasing forage capacity of ranges.
11. Requested increased appropriations from Federal government for predatory animal control work and for livestock news service.
12. Asked representatives in Congress to pass laws requiring that all mills report total manufacture of woollen products in order to determine the actual consumption of wool in the United States.
13. Asked for investigations as to possibilities of grading meat to increase consumptive demands and demands for quality production.
14. Urged shippers to support the traffic department of the association by turning in all freight bills for audit, and saving the cost of having them audited by private claim agencies.
15. Provided for the annual ram sale.

HIGH POINTS IN SOME OF THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION ADDRESSES

President A. T. Spencer

"I should recommend as good business, creating efficiency and preventing the overlapping of work, to put the Federal and State Bureaus of Animal Industry under one cooperative head, as has been done in other federal and state cooperative work, so if we were so unfortunate as to have foot-and-mouth disease again, we should have one army, under one head, instead of two armies under two heads, fighting the same battle, as we had at the beginning of this year.

"This plan would make it possible to direct the work and assign all scab work to the proper man in charge and carry it out in a systematic way. This is necessary to free California of scab and put this state in a position to make uniform regulations with other states that have cleaned up the scab."

* * * *

"We appreciate that the national forests were created for the benefit of timber and water conservation and that live stock were not considered except as to their grazing benefit to the forests under forest grazing regulations. * * *

"Grazing fees were first established on a basis of cost of administration of grazing privileges. They have been raised once, twice, and we are now up to the third proposed raise, which is about 300 per cent more than the last. This, in the face of increased cost of production. This insistent policy of grazing fees comes from representatives of the Middle West, from a mistaken idea of competition of corn-fed beef and mutton, through their presentation to the United States Department of Agriculture of these ideas, the fact being that they are not competitive on the market except in numbers. * * *

"I understand that the leader of this movement is not so much interested in increasing fees, particularly so after the meeting of all Western representatives in Congress last January, as it happened to be the largest meeting of Western representatives ever held in Washington. The call was: What is the Department of Agriculture trying to do to Western live-stock men in the matter of grazing fees and what does the West want?"

* * * *

"The wool-marketing branch of the association has been established through arrangements with the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers at Portland. This is cooperative selling of wool and is open to all members who wish this service. The California Advisory Board was appointed with the regular California directors to act as advisors in the

San Francisco warehouse. The manager and sales offices are at the warehouse.

"It has been the dream of the old-time sheepmen to have a California wool warehouse on the Bay. We have it now and it deserves your support. One million pounds of wool has been handled this season and I am sure very satisfactory prices will be the result."

Honorable Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce

"I wish to state at once my firm faith that the future of our marketing of agricultural products lies in the large development of the cooperative principle. I am equally convinced that California experience has demonstrated that the cooperatives adequately can carry their transactions only up to the terminal markets and that wholesale and retail distribution from that point must rest in the hands of individual distributors. Therefore, we need stronger organization of cooperative agencies on one hand and stronger organization of terminal distribution agencies on the other. Now, if we examine the present situation in these two ends of the marketing operation, that is, the methods by which we collect and ship our goods from the producer and the methods by which the wholesaler and retailer distribute them after their arrival at the terminals, we shall find certain forces at work that not only make for disintegration, but are dangerous to many California industries."

* * * *

"If we examine the present situation of our cooperatives, we shall find there are very few of them controlling a sufficient proportion of the production of any given commodity to act effectively in these directions. If we were to make a survey of why our cooperatives do not include a larger proportion of the producers, we should find the causes very quickly. One of these is that in an endeavor to keep pace with the increasing production, the cooperatives have undertaken heavy costs of advertising and selling in order to expand consumption. Furthermore, in seasons of over-production, they have held back the surplus or converted it into low-value by-products, in order that they might maintain the prices in the major product."

* * * *

"I am no believer in governmental compulsion as a method of attempting to build up any kind of human activity. Compulsion is an implement for the stopping of wrong-doing. Rather are we to succeed if we set up such helpful and sound organization that people are attracted by self-interest to join in the effort. I believe, therefore, that we must devise machinery for the development of organization, the joining of which would be purely voluntary and the advantages of

membership in which would be such as to secure swiftly within their ranks the preponderating marketing of particular commodities, and would set in action the forces for the elimination of waste which I have indicated."

* * * *

"Agriculture in the United States has turned the corner of its difficulties and the United States is in for an era of prosperity. Sheepmen will share in this prosperity. The only danger is the possibility of another boom, the results of which, if carried too far, will be collapse and chaos again, for booms lead to unwarranted inflation, waste and extravagance, both public and personal. Reap the benefit of the business boom that is on its way, but temper it with conservatism and thoughtful business methods."

Governor James G. Scrugham, of Nevada

"The real basis upon which we are attacking the announced policy of the Forest Service of increasing grazing fees in the national forests to their so-called 'Commercial value,' is that such a policy means a definite taking back by the Federal Government of a 'part' resource which long ago was exploited in the building of the economic structure of the states of California and Nevada."

President F. J. Hagenbarth

"Tuesday you elected President Coolidge. Therein lies your absolute safeguard for prosperity in the next four years in this industry, as well as this country generally. President Coolidge has absolutely committed himself. Through a happy incident, I was called to Washington to see him pertaining to sugar and he stated that as long as he remained (and he said he could be quoted) in his present position and had the power to prevent it, nothing would be done that would prove injurious to live stock or agriculture in these United States. I want to tell you that President Coolidge is a business man. The questions that he asked me were astounding. He knows this West though he has not been here. He knows what the requirements of the West are. Therefore, the only danger that may come to depress the market temporarily on wool or sheep, would be some ill-advised action by the political machine known as the Tariff Commission. It is possible that something may come up in the next two or three years whereby a start will be made to reduce the tariff on wool, through that organization. It cannot effect anything except temporarily and psychologically, and that, by the way, is one of the strong reasons why you must follow the lead of Mr. McCornack, Mr. Herrin, Mr. Spencer and others in forming your cooperative marketing plans, so that you can finance yourselves over these psychological periods which are likely to come."

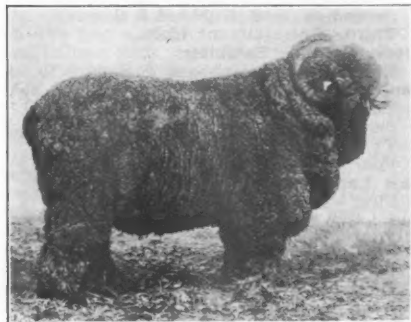


Sheep Awards at the Winter Shows



THE INTERNATIONAL, NOVEMBER 29—DECEMBER 6, 1924

The progress of the live-stock industry of the United States was demonstrated strikingly in the twenty-fifth



J. M. Moran 1981-156487. Champion Rambouillet Ram at the Pacific International Live Stock Show, bred and exhibited by J. M. Moran of Starbuck, Washington.

renewal of the International Live Stock Exposition, which opened on the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

President Coolidge paid his tribute to the nation's farmers and stock raisers by coming from Washington to Chicago to see the show. A guest of honor at the dinner to which the directors invited the exhibitors, he set forth in plain language his views of the present and future condition of agriculture and its fundamental dependence upon the work of live-stock raisers. The achievements of the breeders whose efforts make our animals more efficient and mould them to the advancing needs and standards that come with economic change and progress were clearly recognized and appreciated by the President in his address and in his conversation with the officials who conducted him through the stalls and pens and with whom he watched the work of the judges.

The International apparently has reached its maximum of size. Further growth would bring confusion and could in no way add to the good influence of the show upon animal husbandry practice in the United States and Canada. In quality of the exhib-

its and in uniformity of excellence, most astonishing advances were recorded. Steers and wethers that ten years ago would have been deemed paragons of perfection stood far down the line when the judges made the awards. More than a dozen states this year sent individual fat breeding animals superior to the champions of former shows.

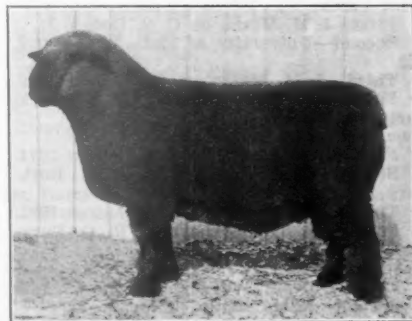
The attuning of the standards of the breeders and feeders to the demands of the consumers and distributors of meat gives the International its continuing and most interesting function. In the fat steer classes the older animals long since ceased to be serious contenders for the grand championship honors, which now always go to a calf or yearling, and this year were awarded to a purebred Hereford calf weighing 950 pounds, bred and shown by the Ken-Caryl Ranch of Colorado. Notwithstanding the course of events in the cattle section, conservation on the part of the sheep judges continued and until 1923 a yearling wether was advanced to the grand championship of the classes for fat sheep. This anomaly was corrected last year when a thoroughly finished and perfectly built lamb from the University of California was made grand champion while second honors, the reserve grand championship, went to a yearling. This year when the champions of each breed were called out to contend for the grand championship the selection lay between a Shropshire lamb, a Hampshire lamb, an Oxford yearling, a Southdown yearling, and a grade Southdown lamb. The judges quickly selected the Shropshire lamb, placing the grade Southdown and the Hampshire lamb next in order.

Exhibits from the Western states were not numerous in the sheep classes, but were prominent in the lists of awards. Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho, had the champion Hampshire wether, the lamb mentioned above, and a large share of ribbons

in the show of breeding sheep. King Bros., Laramie, Wyoming, maintained their high place in the Rambouillet show, but were handicapped by having lost their best ewe while shipping to Chicago from the Royal Show at Kansas City.

In the carlot exhibits of range sheep, the winning pen of fifty lambs was shown by Purdue University, having been purchased last fall from the Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho.

In the dressed meat competition, the grand champion honors went to a 60-pound carcass from a Southdown lamb entered by the University of Wisconsin. This lamb dressed out at 53.5 per cent of the live weight. His pen mate, which won second position, yielded two per cent more, but was less desirable in fleshing and in balance and thickness of the carcass. For the first time a Hampshire lamb advanced as high as third place. This was a purebred lamb from the Pennsylvania flock of A. R. Hamilton. It dressed out at 52.6 per cent.



Hubbard & Sons 829-41648. Champion Hampshire Ram at the Pacific International, bred and exhibited by J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Monroe, Oregon.

The Shropshire wether, which was grand champion on foot, was sold at 35 cents per pound. The grand champion carload of fat lambs brought 31 cents. They were purebred Southdowns, entered from the Robert McEwen flock of Ontario, Canada.

The list of awards in the sheep classes will appear in the January issue of the Wool Grower.



Champion Rambouillet Ram at the American Royal Live Stock Show, bred and exhibited by King Bros. Company of Laramie, Wyoming.

THE PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL, NOVEMBER 1-8, 1924

Rambouillets

Ram, two years old or over:

First—J. M. Moran on Moran 1981.

Second—J. M. Moran on F. N. Bullard 537.

Third—R. C. Burkhardt on E. A. Bullard 1758.

Yearling Ram:

First—J. M. Moran on Orth Bros. 2603.

Second—University of Idaho on U. of I. 201.

Third—University of Idaho on U. of I. 227.

Fourth—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 134.

Fifth—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 125.

Ram Lamb:

First—J. M. Moran on C. G. Dodele 21.

Second—University of Idaho on U. of I. 549.

Third—J. M. Moran on C. G. Dodele 29.

Fourth—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 187.

Ewe, two years old or over:

First—J. M. Moran on J. M. Moran 1674.

Second—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 72.

Third—J. M. Moran on J. M. Moran 1880.

Fourth—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 62.

Yearling Ewe:

First—University of Idaho on U. of I. 162.

Second—University of Idaho on U. of I. 176.

Third—J. M. Moran on J. M. Moran 2074.

Fourth—J. M. Moran on J. M. Moran 2088.

Ewe Lamb:

First—University of Idaho on U. of I. 518.

Second—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 184.

Third—R. C. Burkhardt on R. C. Burkhardt 201.

Fourth—University of Idaho on U. of I. 513.

Flock:

First—J. M. Moran.

Second—R. C. Burkhardt.

Third—J. M. Moran.

Flock, Bred by Exhibitor:

First—J. M. Moran.

Second—J. M. Moran.

Third—R. C. Burkhardt.

Pen, Four Lambs, Either Sex:

First—University of Idaho.

Second—J. M. Moran.

Third—R. C. Burkhardt.

Fourth—J. M. Moran.

Pen, Four Lambs, Two of Each Sex, Bred by Exhibitor:

First—University of Idaho.

Second—J. M. Moran.

Third—R. C. Burkhardt.

Fourth—J. M. Moran.

Get of Sire, Four Lambs Two of Each Sex:

First—J. M. Moran.

Second—University of Idaho.

Third—J. M. Moran.

Fourth—R. C. Burkhardt.

Produce of Ewe:

First—J. M. Moran.

Second—R. C. Burkhardt.

Third—University of Idaho.

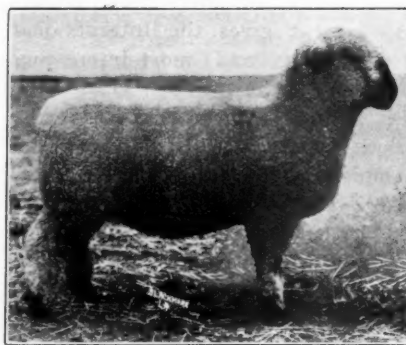
Fourth—J. M. Moran.

Champion Ram:

J. M. Moran on aged ram.

Champion Ewe:

J. M. Moran on aged ewe.



Thousand Springs Farm 4 592 A. Champion Hampshire Ewe at the Pacific International, bred and exhibited by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho.

Hampshires

Ram, Two Years Old or Over:

First—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Yearling Ram:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Ram Lamb:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—Thousand Springs Farm.

Third—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Fourth—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Ewe, Two Years Old or Over:

First—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Yearling Ewe:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Fourth—University of Idaho.

Ewe Lamb:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—Thousand Springs Farm.

Flock:

First—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Special Flock Prize:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Third—University of Idaho.

Flock, Bred by Exhibitor:

First—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Pen, Four Lambs, Either Sex:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—Thousand Springs Farm.

Third—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Fourth—University of Idaho.

Ram Lamb Special:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Ewe Lamb Special:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Third—University of Idaho.

Pen, Four Lambs, Bred by Exhibitor:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—Thousand Springs Farm.

Third—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Fourth—University of Idaho.

Get of Sire:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—Thousand Springs Farm.

Third—University of Idaho.

Fourth—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Produce of Ewe:

First—Thousand Springs Farm.

Second—J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Third—University of Idaho.

Champion Ram:

J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.

Champion Ewe:

Thousand Springs Farm.

Thousand Springs Farm won the Tyler Trophy for the pen of the five best rams.

This cup was won by them in 1923 also.

Romneys

Four flocks of Romneys, all from Monmouth, Oregon, were on exhibition. Wm. Riddell, Jr., had the champion ram and was first in all ram class prizes and on the two-year-old ewe. The champion ewe was shown by A. H. Craven. He also had first on



Champion Pen of Lambs at the Kansas City Royal, averaging 97 pounds, and bought at auction by Armour & Company at \$16.75 per hundredweight.

yearling ewe and ewe lambs, first in all flocks and second in several other classes. McCaleb Bros. had several seconds and thirds.

Lincolns

Lincolns were shown by Jas. Coffield, Centerville, Wn., Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore., Clow Bros. and Zierolf Bros., Independence, Ore., and Harry G. Crandall of Michigan. Wm. Riddell & Sons had the champion ram, and also carried off the first prize in all classes except the yearling ewe and produce of ewe, and took several seconds. Harry G. Crandall showed the champion ewe and won first in the yearling ewe class. Clow Bros. had first place in produce of ewe and took several seconds and thirds.

Cotswolds

The exhibitors in the Cotswold division were Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore., David J. Kirby and Alex Cruickshank, McMinnville, Ore., and Harry G. Crandall of Michigan. Both the champion ram and the champion ewe were shown by Wm. Riddell & Sons. They likewise captured all the first places with the exception of the ewe lamb, produce of ewe and the two pens. Firsts in these were won by David J. Kirby. Harry G. Crandall won second on a ewe, two years old or over, and also on a yearling ewe. Wm. Riddell & Sons and David J. Kirby divided the other seconds about equally between them.

Shropshires

In the Shropshire classes the awards were more evenly divided. There were seven exhibitors: Henry Ranch Company, Portland, Ore., Eldon G. Fox, F. A. Doerfler, and Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Ore., Wm. Downing, Lyons, Ore., G. H. and J. J. Thompson, Macleay, Ore., and Max Hinrichs, Pullman, Wash. F. A. Doerfler had the champion ram and first on ram, two years old or over, and ewe, two years old or over. Eldon G. Fox exhibited the champion ewe and won first place in the ewe lamb class. The Henry Ranch Company had first place in the yearling ram, ram lamb, flock, the two pens, and get of sire classes. Floyd T. Fox took first place on yearling ewe and produce of ewe, and G. H. and J. J. Thompson secured first in the flock bred by the exhibitor.



Five Hampshire Ram Lambs, winners of the Tyler Cup at the Portland Show and of the Thousand Springs Cup at the International. Bred and exhibited by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho.

Fat Sheep

The first prize pen of fat lambs was shown by Floyd T. Fox of Silverton, Ore. The champion single fat wether was a yearling Southdown shown by the University of Idaho. The University also had the champion Shropshire wether. The champion Hampshire wether was a lamb shown by the Thousand Springs Farm.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL, NOVEMBER 15-22, 1924

Rambouillets

Ram, Two Years Old or Over (4 shown):
First and second—King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Third and Fourth—Ellis Bros., Mexico, Mo.



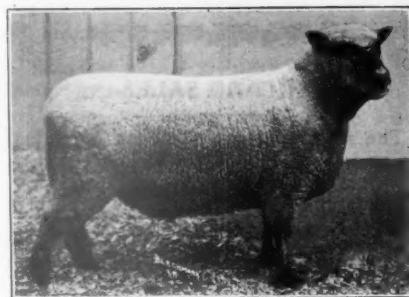
J. M. Moran—1674-132037. Champion Rambouillet Ewe at the Pacific International Live Stock Show, bred and exhibited by J. M. Moran.

Yearling Ram (9 shown):

First—King Bros.
Second—Ellis Bros.
Third—King Bros.
Fourth—Ellis Bros.

Ram Lamb (7 shown):

First—Ellis Bros.
Second—King Bros.
Third—Ellis Bros.



Grand Champion Wether at the Pacific International. A yearling Southdown bred and exhibited by the University of Idaho.

Fourth—King Bros.

Yearling Ewe (10 shown):

First—Ellis Bros.
Second—King Bros.
Third—Oklahoma College.
Fourth—King Bros.

Ewe Lamb (10 shown):

First—King Bros.
Second—Ellis Bros.
Third—King Bros.
Fourth—Oklahoma College.

Three Ram Lamb; Bred by Exhibitor:

First—King Bros.
Second—Ellis Bros.
Third—Oklahoma College.

Three Ewe Lambs, Bred by Exhibitor:

First—Ellis Bros.
Second—King Bros.
Third—Oklahoma College.

Pen of Four Lambs, Either Sex, Get of One Sire:

First—King Bros.
Second—Ellis Bros.
Third and Fourth—Oklahoma College.

Flock: One Ram, Any Age, Two Yearling Ewes, and Two Ewe Lambs:

First—King Bros.
Second—Ellis Bros.
Third—Oklahoma College.
Fourth—Ellis Bros.
Champion Ram: King Bros.
Champion Ewe: Ellis Bros.

Hampshires

Aged Rams:

Graham & Sons.

Yearling Rams (3 Shown):

First—Anoka Farms.
Second—Kansas State Agri. College.
Third—Graham & Sons.

Ram Lambs (6 shown):

First—Anoka Farms.
Second and Third—Kansas State A. C.
Fourth—Graham & Sons.

Aged Ewes (6 Shown):

First and Second—Anoka Farms.
Third and Fourth—Kansas State A. C.

Ewe Lambs (7 Shown):

First and Second—Anoka Farms.
Third and Fourth—Kansas State A. C.

Pen Three Lambs:

Kansas State A. C.

Pen Three Ewe Lambs:

Kansas State A. C.

Pen Four Lambs (2 Shown):

First—Kansas State A. C.
Second—Graham & Sons.

Champion Ram:

Anoka Farms.

Champion Ewe:

Anoka Farms.

CHICAGO SALES

The following are some of the sales made by the National Wool Warehouse Company of Chicago during November:

(The prices include freight paid to the mills.)

Wyoming ½ blood staple	51-56c
Idaho ½ blood staple	51c
Wyoming fine clothing	44-46c
Idaho fine clothing	45c
Wyoming ½ blood clothing	46-50c
Idaho ½ blood clothing	47c
Wyoming ¾ blood	52-56c
Idaho ¾ blood	51c
Montana ¾ blood	55c
Wyoming ¼ blood	49-51c
Original Montana	51c
Original Utah	50-52c

WOOL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS.

The total world's wool production for 1923 is placed at 2,605,000,000 pounds in a report recently issued by the Federal Department of Commerce. This total shows a material decrease from the average annual production between 1909 and 1913, which is estimated as having been 3,204,000,000 pounds.

The report gives the actual or estimated figures for the continents as follows:

	1909 to 1913	1923
North America	332,320,000	282,429,000
South America	578,026,000	434,823,000
Europe, including an estimate of Russian production of 150,000,000 in 1923 and 320,000,000 prior to the war.....	873,532,000	696,124,000
Africa	219,694,000	247,265,000
Australasia	903,620,000	670,000,000

The consumption of wool in the United States for the first nine months of the present year is reported by the same department at 383,429,000 pounds, which is about twenty per cent below the figures reported for the similar period of 1923. The nine-months' consumption of carpet wool for 1924 was 88,306,000 pounds, compared with 112,018,000 pounds last year.

The wool consumption statement as

The Wool Sack

published summarizes the reports of 576 manufacturers. A total of thirty manufacturers failed or refused to render their figures. Among this number is one concern controlling over fifty mills. This concern did not report last year, but some of those now refusing to make reports sent in figures previously. On account of this latter fact, it appears that some of the decline in consumption in 1924 is due to present failure to report on the part of some mills who did so last year.

The quarterly report of stocks of wool on hand in the United States is published jointly by the Bureau of the

Census of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The value of this report also is lowered seriously by the fact that while 592 manufacturers report their stocks, twenty-nine others, including some large concerns, did not do so. Thirteen dealers failed or refused to report wool stocks, while 394 reported at the last call.

The total amounts of stocks reported on the basis of the equivalent of grease wools are as follows: September 30, 1924, 391,248,405 pounds; September 30, 1923, 474,747,517 pounds.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

The world's market boom in wool is in full swing. Late advices from the West supplement the current cablegrams from all foreign markets in indicating that Boston is no more than keeping in line with the rest of the world in maintaining wool values. It is quite true that there is a disposition on the part of some of the Eastern buyers to balk at the stronger attitude of the Western wool growers, but always the former have a reservation in their statements indicating that they are not disposed to let their favorite clips go to competitors.

At this distance from the scene of operations, and with only imperfect means of obtaining the actual facts, it is sometimes difficult to arrive at an accurate and comprehensive view of the whole situation in the West. Yet enough is known to indicate that an enormous weight of wool that normally would not be sold until next spring has been tied up already under contracts, under conditions of advance payments favorable to the grower, and where practically all the risk is assumed by the buyer. The favorite rate of advance this year is a dollar a head, without interest. It is estimated that this means an average payment of 10 to 12 cents a pound, increasing every month during the life of the contract.

Current estimates here indicate a substantial clearance in several states, notably in Wyoming, Montana and Texas. In Wyoming it is said that fully 80 per cent of the 1925 clip is already under contract. Going prices in that state lately have been 45 to 47 cents for choice clips and 41 to 43 cents for average. It is said that contracting has practically stopped in that state, as most of the unsold clips are held at figures above buyers' ideas.

Buyers were slow to get to work in Montana, owing partly to pool influences, and partly to high-price levels. Considerable has been done in that state, however, a late estimate being that the 1925 clip is 60 per cent sold. Starting at 42 to 45 cents, the market has gradually hardened, the best clips selling recently at 46 to 48 cents, with some growers holding strongly at 50 cents. In the Soda Springs district, considerable has been done in the way of sweeping the better medium clips into the contract net. The best clips in that section have been contracted at 45 to 47 cents, and in the Triangle section of northern Utah 43 to 45 cents has been paid.

Boston buyers have been fairly active in Nevada, one house in particular having secured considerable wool at 42 to 43 cents. Similar prices have been

paid for good fine and fine medium clips in south central Idaho, just over the Nevada line. It is reported here that buyers have been a little slow in taking hold in the desert and other dry sections of southern Utah. It is said that on account of drouth conditions, buyers fear a sandy condition of the fleeces at shearing, and for that reason are a little coy. Early contracts in southern Utah are reported to have been within the range of 41 to 42 cents, and perhaps a little more as the buyers work north. In the last days of November contracts are reported to have been made at 46½ cents at Desert and 46 cents in the Panguitch district.

As far as has been allowed to leak out here, nothing has yet been done in the way of tying up the new clip Arizona wools. At one time it was reported that the growers were making tentative offers to contract at around 60 cents, but this figure was altogether too high for the prospective buyers. Conditions here are quite different from average years, when the new Arizona wools come on a bare market and manufacturers show great keenness for them. Dealers may be short of wool, but manufacturers are not, nor is there anything in sight in the goods market to suggest an early exhaustion of mill stocks.

Texas has been very much in the eye of the wool textile public since the marketing of the fall clip began. For both the fall clip and for the 1925 spring twelve-months' better prices have been paid than in any other state. During the last half of November contracts were being made at 52 to 53 cents, and in a few cases up to 55 cents for the best twelve-months' clips and at 50 cents for eight-months'. A late estimate is that fully 7,000,000 pounds of wool is under contract in that state.

The new contracts have by no means been the only feature of interest in the Texas field during the past month. The windup of the marketing of the fall clip was "in a blaze of glory," to use a hackneyed expression. Where a month ago it was recorded that over 48 cents had been paid for the choice

wools at Kerrville, this extreme figure was soon overtopped, 52 to 53 cents being paid at San Angelo and 53 to 55 cents at Uvalde and other concentration points in the southwestern part of the state, while at Mertzon a Boston house paid 57½ cents, the highest point of the season, and cleaned up all the fall wool in sight.

Notwithstanding the fact that the fall wools in Texas were taken over at extreme prices, the fact remains that they were either bought on order or have since been sold; at least the bulk of them have been so distributed to mill buyers. The reason of the abnormal position of fall wools has already been explained. These conditions still exist, and there has been considerable activity during the month in Texas and California fall wools, as well as in noils. As this is written, considerable activity is noted in the Boston market for fall Texas lots, the going price on the clean basis being \$1.35 to \$1.40, with some choice lots held at even higher figures.

The campaign in fall wools may be dismissed with the word that it is only another abnormal development in this "topsy-turvy" year. The same can not be said of the tremendous volume of contracting in the Far West and in Texas. There are a number of contributing causes in bringing about that development. Prominent among them are a large volume of free capital, low money rates and greatly depleted stocks in the Boston market. Upon the latter point there are no differing opinions expressed on Summer Street, current predictions being that the Boston wool trade will go into the new year with the smallest stocks of unsold wool on record. Some authorities place the stocks of wool available for sale at the end of November as low as 20,000,000 pounds domestic and 10,000,000 pounds foreign.

This may or may not be a sufficient explanation of the great activity recently noted in the Territory wool sections and in Texas, but it is plain that the wool trade is no longer content to follow the goods trade in its present attitude of doubt and uncertainty, but

is blazing a path of its own towards high-price levels. In an effort to find some justification for the large volume of contracts, some of the trade leaders are calling attention to the fact that the bulk of the contracts made heretofore in the Far West have been on a basis fully 10 per cent under the present level of the Boston market, and that in turn has been 10 to 15 per cent under Colonial markets.

Further, it is noted that the bulk of the Territory contracts have been made at figures that would allow the contracted wool to be laid down in today's Boston market at a profit, provided the wools were being shorn now instead of next spring. It is also noted that in all the recent shifts here and in the West, as well as in the London and Colonial markets, the relative price levels and differentials previously existing have been maintained. This is argued as showing that contractors are doing no plunging, but are operating in a fairly conservative manner, except in the matter of time, the date of beginning operations being admittedly earlier than usual.

The Boston market has been rather quieter of late, though this is due to depleted stocks, rather than to any lack of interest on the part of manufacturers. The latter are still picking up desirable lots of Territory wool, where the same are to be had, but in order to obtain sizable weights they are obliged to pick up a little here and a little there, paying full asking prices for anything choice, and in some cases for average wools also. Stocks of both foreign and domestic wools are greatly reduced, though there ought to be some increase in the former during December, as shipments from foreign primary markets are just getting under way.

Based as far as possible on actual sales, and partly on asking prices, current values for the best Territory wools in this market may be said to be \$1.55 to \$1.60 clean for fine and fine medium clips, and possibly up to \$1.65 for a really choice lot. Other Territory grades are showing similar strength, \$1.45 to \$1.50 being about

the clean cost of such offerings of French combing and half-blood staple wools as are available.

The position of quarter-blood and three-eighths-blood staple is relatively stronger than for any other grades. Recently the going quotation for three-eighths-blood has been \$1.25 to \$1.30, but just as this is written it is noted that a good-sized lot has been turned over in this market at \$1.35 clean. The quarter-blood grade is also very firm, \$1.10 to \$1.15 being generally asked, with some choice lots held even higher. Both these medium grades are exceedingly scarce, and buyers are finding it exceedingly difficult to cover their requirements in the Boston market.

Ohio and similar fleeces are also in a very firm position. Remaining stocks of fine unwashed delaine are held in a few strong hands, and prices are being slowly pushed to higher levels. Choice wools of this grade have been sold during the month at 66 and 67 cents, and just as this is written a good lot of standard delaine wool is reported sold at 67½ cents. This marks an advance of 17½ cents from the low point made in the Boston market in June. Given a shrinkage of 60 per cent, this top figure would mean nearly \$1.70 clean and compares with \$1.62 to \$1.65 clean asked for Australian 64s to 70s in bond. To the latter must be added 31 cents per pound on the clean content, while to the cost of the Ohio delaine must be added at least 5 cents per scoured pound to make up for the difference in skirting and putting up the wools, when compared to approved Australian packing.

Another feature of interest is found in the sold up condition of pulled wools in this market, especially for B supers. Prices are very strong, and though there seems to be a lull in the upward swing of values for the moment, still higher prices are confidently predicted as the needs of the heavy weight season develops. Choice B super wool is quotable at \$1.20 to \$1.25 clean and ordinary B super at \$1.10 to \$1.15. The finer grades are selling at \$1.58 to \$1.60

for AA wools, \$1.40 to \$1.45 for fine A super and \$1.30 to \$1.35 for A super. C super is quoted at 85 to 95 cents and gray pulled at 90 cents to \$1. The latter quotation marks a substantial advance for gray wools during the month, as considerable progress has been made in working off the accumulation previously existing in this market.

London opened on November 25, for the sixth and last series of the year of the wool sales, fully as strong as previously predicted. Opening rates were generally 5 to 15 per cent above the closing of the previous series and this high level was maintained on succeeding days to this date, and even exceeded for some choice lots. Offerings for the series are to be 136,750 bales. Americans have not been particularly active at the London sales, but in New Zealand and Australian markets and also in South America a different story must be told.

The New Zealand auctions opened at Wellington on November 17, and it is not too much to say that they started with a "bang." Sales immediately following at Napier, Wanganui and Christchurch show similar strength and interest on the part of buyers, especially from America. Americans have also been active at Melbourne and Geelong, at Sydney and Adelaide, at Perth and Brisbane, though it is believed here that a large part of the buying has been for manufacturers' account, and dealers have been operating very cautiously, owing to the high prices. A common complaint among importing dealers is that they "are spending a lot of money and not getting much wool." Extreme prices are often a bar to heavy operations.

The situation may be briefly summed up as very strong, with the trade unable to see any weak points anywhere on the horizon. Manufacturers are complaining bitterly about the high prices and cite the unsatisfactory goods market as a reason why they can not afford to pay such prices; but they do pay, and the work of clearing the Boston market of all desirable wools goes merrily on.

IDAHO POOLED WOOLS BRING HIGH PRICES

The annual sale of the wool pooled by sheepmen around Boise, Idaho, was held at Portland, Oregon, December 1, with very profitable results. The following story of the sale is reprinted from the Morning Oregonian, published at Portland, on December 2:

"Wool brought a fancy price at the sale of Idaho clips at terminal No. 4 yesterday, quotations that have not been equaled since the boom year following the war.

"Several customers of the First National Bank of Idaho, of Boise, offered under sealed bids about 700,000 pounds of wool of the 1924 clip. These wools had been held in the warehouse here since June, as the growers were not satisfied with the prices ruling then and believed the market would advance later, and it did. The Idaho growers have been shipping their wool to this market for several years, but never before with such success.

"The largest lot of the sale, the well-known clip of the Van Deusen Brothers Company, amounting to about 300,000 pounds, brought the top price, 55½ cents. Another smaller clip sold at the same price and other prices realized ranged from 53 to 46 cents. Only one bid was rejected at the sale.

"Crawford Moore, president of the First National Bank of Idaho, said the growers were well pleased with the outcome of the sale. 'The prices received at today's sale,' said Mr. Moore, 'indicate an advance of approximately 15 cents per pound over the prices that could have been obtained when the wool was consigned to Portland. Competition was much better than at the sale here a year ago. The strength of the wool market and the present favorable climatic conditions in Idaho insure sheepmen at least another year of prosperity. We are well pleased with the courteous treatment given us by the commission of public docks.'

"The sale was conducted by Harry M. Coon, who had charge of former Idaho wool sales here."

November Receipts and Prices at Five Markets

CHICAGO

Fifteen-dollar lambs registered at Chicago on the last market in November. One week previously \$13.85 took the best and \$13.75 was the actual top. One surprising feature of the trade has been the facility with which it recuperates. When opportunity presents itself, packers crowd to the limit. They have been frustrated by prompt relief from occasional excess supply, timely arrival of Eastern orders, and a broad outlet for feeders, country buyers asserting their right to a share of the "comeback" stuff, or Western lambs that had been running in Iowa and Illinois cornfields and were dislodged, somewhat prematurely, by a high feed bill and the fact that they could be marketed to show a profit. The entire course of the November market promises well for the entire winter season. Being a high-level market, it may be expected to fluctuate somewhat violently, but recovery will be prompt. Sorting has been light and cull lambs have been eligible to relatively high prices.

Shorn lambs have been penalized, although the month-end boom recorded a few \$12@12.25 sales. Packers are partial to handling wool and would not handle shorn lambs if they did not want meat. With the end of the Western season, they have been on short shrift, in fact the day was saved for them by a premature run of cornfield stuff.

A somewhat spectacular advance in mature muttons is another phase of the trade that indicates scarcity, as killers can use little heavy mutton. There were not enough wethers all through November to establish a reliable set of quotations and the advance in all grades of fat sheep was continuous. Wethers went on an \$8.50 @9 basis and choice light ewes reached \$8.50, bulk of the native stuff selling at \$5.50@8, according to weight. Any ewe eligible to the country outlet had competition from breeders, who were hungry at all times.

At no time was the market bare and

at intervals it was glutted, a condition that was promptly remedied, however, which indicates that the visible supply is held strongly. The November supply at ten markets was around 850,000, or practically the same as a year ago when prices were considerably lower. At the end of November, 1924, bulk of good lambs sold at \$14.50@14.75, compared with \$12.50@13 a year ago, when the top was \$13.35, against \$15 on this occasion. Sheep show little change, compared with a year ago, when the top was \$9.50 and the bulk sold at \$6@8.50.

A \$14 to \$14.75 trade in feeding lambs was a sensational episode. Eastern feeders who let opportunity slip earlier in the season were eleventh-hour campers at the market, asserting prior right to everything they could use by outbidding packers. At that they did not secure one lamb where they wanted ten and an insatiable demand for breeding stock was at all times in evidence.

The First Week

During the week ending Saturday, November 8th, ten markets received 234,900, against 237,043 a year ago. As the supply was substantially less than the previous week, prices responded. Lambs advanced 50@75 cents, the top going to \$14.35 and the bulk of the fat woolled lambs selling at \$13.75@14.25, against \$13.25@13.60 at the low spot late in October. Sorting was extremely light, most culls selling at \$11 and heavy throwouts at \$11.50. Shorn lambs were penalized severely, selling at \$11@12.25. Yearlings sold at \$10 @11.50. Fat sheep were marked up 25@50 cents, wethers selling around \$8 and ewes at \$5@7.50, according to weight. Limited supplies of thin lambs stimulated feeder trade, advancing prices 25 cents. The best range lambs on country account sold at \$14.25; the bulk at \$13.25@14. Lambs direct from the range were so scarce that feeders got into active competition with killers on "comeback" Westerns from cornfields, of which Iowa was a generous

contributor. Breeding ewes were scarce, most of the full-mouths selling at \$6.50@8, with small lots of native yearlings making \$10.

The Second Week

The advance of the previous week attracted heavier supplies during the week ending November 15th, ten markets receiving 253,400, against 243,400 last year. On Monday, buyers took off 50 cents, but at the decline Eastern shipping orders were available, putting a prop under the price list, and by the end of the week all the damage had been repaired with a little added for good measure. Range lambs all but disappeared, their place being taken by warmed-up Westerns from cornfields. A spread of \$13.50@14.25 took the bulk of native and fed Western lambs, the top reaching \$14.35. Shorn lambs were taken under protest at \$11@11.50 generally, with a few at \$12. Yearlings reached \$12 late in the week, the bulk selling at \$11@11.50. Fat sheep scored another 50-cent gain, wethers reaching \$8.50 and handyweight ewes \$8, most of the fed Western ewes realizing \$7@7.50, and the bulk of the native contribution, \$5.25@7. A limited offering of feeding lambs advanced values 25@35 cents; 57-pound stock reached \$14.60, a new high point for the year, and a string of \$14.50 sales were registered. Bulk of the stuff that went into finishing areas east of Chicago cost \$13.75@14.25, most of it being on the "comeback" order. Odd lots of full-mouthed breeding ewes sold at \$6.50 @7.50. But for an excessive run on Monday, the break might have been averted, as that was the only opportunity afforded packers to play bear tactics.

The Third Week

The holiday period was heralded by a soft market during the week ending November 22nd, when ten markets handled 278,400, against 213,000 a year ago. Lambs broke 50 cents per hundredweight, but sheep gained 50 cents. A spread of \$13.50@13.75 took the bulk of the native and fed Western lambs

at the close, but during the week a spread of \$13.50@14.50 took the bulk. At the bottom of the decline \$13.85 was an outside price. Sorting was light, culls selling at \$11@12. Fed, shorn lambs sold at \$11.75@12.25, and yearlings at \$11@12. The advance in sheep carried the bulk of fat wethers to an \$8@8.50 basis, a few making \$9. Fed Western ewes sold mainly at \$7.50@8, with an \$8.50 top, and small lots of natives went at \$5.50@8. The break in fat lambs affected feeder grades adversely, declines of 25@50 cents being registered; but \$14.85, a new level for the year, was reached, \$13.50@14.50 taking the bulk. Early in the week feeding lambs reached the high point of the year. Full-mouthed breeding ewes sold at \$6.50@8, and native yearlings at \$9.50@10.

The Fourth Week

During the final week of the month, a short supply exerted a tonic influence. Ten markets received only 127,000 against 186,000 last year. Prices advanced sharply until \$15 was paid for woolled lambs and \$12.25 for shorn stock. Packers trailed the advance under light supply, advancing prices about \$1.25 per hundredweight. The big end of the run was fed Western stuff without which the market would have been bare as the native crop petered out. Feeding lambs advanced sharply in sympathy with fat stock, reaching \$14.85 and everything wearing a fleece was in demand. Supply of fat yearlings and aged wethers was negligible. Choice wethers would have made \$10 at that juncture and yearlings \$12.75, as nothing of that character was available. Lambs reached the highest levels since last July and since 1922 at this period when \$15.50 was paid. J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

A better tone dominated the killer lamb trade locally throughout November, with values working steadily toward higher levels during the entire month. In fact, woolled lambs reached the highest peak on the close since last

July. Supplies, with the exception of May, were the lightest for any month of the year, and under a broad demand both locally and from the outside, trade displayed a stronger tendency. The initial two weeks found packer interests urgent purchasers and substantial gains were scored all around, while the ensuing six-day period saw general news bearish and prices began to slip with previous advances vanishing. A sharp reaction from this slump took place in the final week's trade, however, and closing levels were the highest of the month, or fully \$1 over October's finishing quotations on fed woolled lambs, while clipped offerings showed upturns of 25@75 cents.

Receipts for the month totaled only 137,000 head, or the smallest since last July, when arrivals were 125,000 head. Practically the entire supply was made up of fed offerings from close-in feed lots, with an occasional bunch of South Dakotas or Nevadas included. Nothing of consequence other than fed stuff was received on any occasion, though.

Absence of supplies, together with the upward tendency of killing classes gave trade in the feeder division a strong undertone during November. Inquiry was urgent the entire month and on many occasions feeder buyers competed with packers on lambs carrying quite a little weight and advances of around a dollar were scored before the month came to a close. Bulk of the offerings were comeback lambs which had been in the feed lot for a short period and were taken back out for finishing. Best handyweight feeders changed hands in a spread of \$13.50@14 on the final rounds, with the latter figure top for the month and the highest price paid for feeders on the local market since December, 1922.

The out movement of feeders was the lightest for November in three years, footing up only 30,967 head, in comparison with 49,443 head the same month a year ago. As usual for this time of the year the big end of the outgo went to Nebraska feed lots, some 17,483 head going to feeder buyers in this state, while 6,915 head went to Iowa and a moderate number to Illi-

nois, Michigan, Indiana and a few other outside points.

Aged sheep prices advanced much more rapidly than either fat or feeder lamb values. Local packers furnished a broad outlet for the scant supplies of old sheep that were received and the market fluctuated erratically with the general tendency toward better levels, closing quotations ranging \$1.50@2 higher than October's final spread. Few or no feeding or breeding sheep were included in the small offerings and killers cleared readily at the stronger prices. Desirable light and handyweight fat ewes sold at \$7.75@8.50 on the final rounds, with medium quality and more common kinds on down the line, while wethers were quoted at \$7@9, and yearlings upwards to \$11.75. Clyde McCreary.

KANSAS CITY

The outstanding feature of the November sheep market was the upward tendency in prices. In the second week of the month best fat lambs sold at \$14 to \$14.25, or 50 to 75 cents above the October close, and the highest of the fall season. In the next week the market broke 35 to 50 cents, but before the close of the month had returned to the high level. Normally the November market is choppy and inclined to a lower level, but in the past thirty days, the strength in the wool market and the moderate receipts of fat lambs kept killer buyers busy to meet urgent needs. With wool at a good price killers can pay well for fat lambs, and shift part of first cost to pelts and wool, and dispose of the dressed carcass at reasonable prices from the consumer's viewpoint. Short-fed lambs at \$13.50 to \$14.25 are attractive prices from the feeder's point. Figuring that January and February get a normal margin over November and December the bulk of the full-fed lambs in the first ninety days of 1925 will sell at \$15 to \$15.50 a hundred pounds.

There is a rather unusual distribution in lambs on feed this winter. East of the continental divide there

are about the same number on feed as last year. States east of the Mississippi River show a decrease, western Nebraska a 30 per cent increase, and Colorado about a 10 per cent increase. Kansas has a 20 per cent increase and Missouri a 10 per cent decrease. West of the Rocky Mountains there is a material decrease, so taking the country as a whole the available supply of fat lambs will be less than last winter. Feeders are expecting good prices, and doubtless the market will be well maintained provided shippers make an even distribution of their supplies.

The November run about cleared cornfields and the offerings the next thirty days will come from the dry lot. The Arkansas Valley and the San Luis Valley of Colorado made their first consignment of fed lambs the last week in November and will market freely in December. Northern Colorado and western Nebraska will not start their movement until after the first of the year.

In some cases there have been rather heavy losses among lambs on feed. Tests show that the lambs had been on too strong a protein ration. The feeder wanted to get weight gains and be on the market in too short a period. Lightening up the feed has stopped the loss.

Fat sheep seem to be in as strong a position, relatively as lambs. Fat wethers closed the month at \$8. to \$9; fat ewes \$7.75 to \$8.50, and fat yearlings \$10. to \$11., or at the high price level of the season and generally \$1. above the October close. High wool and pelt prices will do relatively more for fat sheep prices than for lambs. The supply of sheep on feed is small and at no time will the market be burdened with caring for the offerings. Few, if any, young ewes have been fattened, and the yearling and wether classes have drawn little attention from the feeder.

November practically completed the direct movement of thin lambs to feed lots. Comparatively few feeding lambs were offered on the open mar-

ket, and most of them sold at \$13.25 to \$13.75. Some feeders have standing orders for thin lambs and in cases these are being filled from the cut outs of fed lambs. It looks like the "pewee" and "knot heads" are going to enjoy a rather prosperous winter season.

November receipts in Kansas City were 66,029, the smallest supply reported in any November since 1900, when 57,519 arrived. The average November run is around 100,000 and the maximum November run, 200,900, was in 1910. In the first eleven months this year receipts were 1,462,645, or 99,300 less than in the same period last year. The eleven months' supply was the smallest since 1917.

C. M. Pipkin.

DENVER

Denver's sheep supply was heavy during the month of November, and there is no doubt that the heavy supply of one year ago will be exceeded on this market for the year 1924. Approximately 1,946,000 sheep have been received here during the year to date—an increase of nearly 150,000 head, as compared to the same period of 1923. It is expected that the unloadings for December will bring the total to at least 2,000,000 for the year. November receipts of sheep were 308,719 head, as compared to 219,119 head in November, 1923.

The trade was active throughout the entire month and values were well maintained. At the close of October, good quality fat lambs were selling on the Denver market from \$12.50 to \$13.25 per hundredweight. A month later, the same grades were quoted from \$13 to \$13.50. Feeder lambs that sold one month ago at \$12.75 to \$13.35 were finding ready outlet at the close of November at \$13.75 to possibly \$14.25. Fat ewes were selling from \$5.50 to \$6 a month ago, while at the present time choice kinds are finding outlet at from \$7.50 to \$8. Feeder ewes are now selling from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Some fat stock is beginning to come back from the feed lots and is finding

very satisfactory reception at the hands of packers. All signs point to a fairly satisfactory season for feeder operations and the strong demand during the month for feeding lambs indicates that stockmen have faith in the future of the market.

W. N. Fulton.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month of November numbered around 62,000, compared with 72,270 the same month last year. Receipts for the eleven months total 1,009,465, compared with 913,976 for eleven months last year. The proportion of range lambs was very light, and practically all offerings consisted of fed lambs from native territory. There was a firm tone to the market on most days, and the close finds lamb prices around 50 cents higher than a month ago. Best fed lambs sold at \$14.25 on the close, clips \$12, and natives \$13.75. Feeding lambs were scarce, and were practically all cutbacks from fed lambs. There was a good demand at all times and the market shows about the same advance on fat lambs for the month. Sales ranged mostly \$13.25@13.50. Aged sheep were scarce and the market advanced \$1@1.50. Choice ewes sold on the close at \$8.25. Wethers were quoted up to \$9 and yearlings around \$11.

H. H. Madden.

FEEDERS HAVE MADE MONEY

Western lambs, run 60 days or thereabouts on cornbelt pastures and in cornfields, that cost \$12.50 to \$13 when put in, have been running freely and realizing anywhere from \$14 to \$14.75. These prices show substantial profit, as gains made in this manner were inexpensive. Many lambs returned to market in November weighing 15 to 20 pounds heavier than when taken out; in fact, condition of the stuff was surprisingly good. Although it made its appearance at the market earlier than usual, scarcity of native lambs made a warm reception at killers' hands possible. Even when the stuff was not fat results were satis-

factory, as feeders were in the market at all times with both feet, ready to pounce on any bunch of lambs suited to their purpose. Thousands of these warmed-up or comeback lambs, went to feed lots in territory east of Chicago during November, and other thousands would have been as readily absorbed as few orders were filled.

Iowa and Illinois feeders cut loose in November because the operation showed a profit, satisfactory gains had been made, the feed bill was onerous, and bad weather was at hand. Western lambs returned to market in November have usually run foul of a grist of price-breaking natives, and while symptoms of trouble of that nature developed on this occasion any damage buyers were able to inflict on prices in consequence of occasional heavy runs was speedily repaired. Warmed-up cattle have not paid their board bill. Both lambs and sheep have made highly satisfactory returns.

An end-of-the-season scramble by feeders in Chicago territory for thin lambs reveals scarcity in that quarter, scarcity that will force Eastern killers to buy on an extensive scale at Western markets all through the winter if they compete with packers in the dressed market, which they are doing with apparent profit to themselves. Eastern feeders, especially in Michigan and Ohio, laid out of the feeder market until late in the season, on the theory that November would develop a run of thin lambs from Montana and Wyoming. In this they were disappointed; in fact, thin lambs were so scarce that they were under the necessity of paying fat lamb prices and then did not get many, as killers' requirements were equally urgent.

By the middle of November scarcity of native lambs developed and but for an early run of fed Western lambs would have been a luxury. Eastern orders took the Chicago lamb market out of the packers' hands, advancing prices a dollar or more within a few hours. In this shuffle weight was lost sight of, probability being that the big lamb will encounter no serious discrimina-

tion all winter, as a higher feed bill will prompt feeders to top out their holdings before excessive weight has been attained.

J. E. P.

BYRON WILSON ON WOOL AND LAMB MARKETS

"A runaway wool market is possible, and anything savoring of inflation would be disadvantageous to producers," said Byron Wilson, of Wyoming. "The bull element appears to be in possession of both commodity and security markets, and eleventh-hour bulls are prone to recklessness. However, we are nowhere near even symptomatic inflation at present, as domestic wools are around five cents per pound, grease basis, under foreign values, and a world-wide shortage is recognized, which accounts for the avidity with which dealers have been acquiring wool that will not leave the sheep's back until next spring.

"A lot of wool has been contracted in the West, especially Wyoming, up to 47 cents, which means 48 cents at shearing time, counting interest on earnest money, but, in my opinion, prices are scheduled to score further appreciation, probability being that the market will soon be on a 50-to-55-cent basis. As contracts do not provide for discounts on tags or buck wool they are advantageous to growers. Some who sold around 40 cents are now nursing red-eyed regret. One of them recently berated what he termed his bad luck, whereupon I told him that he was merely a victim of 'damp-phoolishness.' As a matter of fact, unconsciously, perhaps, he made a bet that La Follette would be elected.

"The lamb market is healthy. Occasionally it suffers from a lapse, but invariably comes back promptly. Feeders have made money so far, and it looks as though they will be able to do so all winter, although the stuff was popularly supposed to have been put in prohibitively high. Confidence in winter feeding operations, despite enhanced cost of feed, is supreme, as in Colorado, Nebraska and elsewhere

in the West they are paying \$12.50 for beet top lambs to feed out. There are few sheep for sale. In Wyoming old ewes have gone to \$7.50 per head, and while wintering them on the range may be attended with hazard, the possibility of a lamb and a fleece at present prices warrants taking a chance, although the situation is pregnant with possibility of heavy loss should we encounter a severe winter.

"For years to come the sheep business looks good to me. Growers are in strong strategic position; better, probably, than at any time since the industry acquired a footing in the West. Inflation of wool values is the last thing to be desired, as it would be passed along to the public in aggravated form, resulting in restricted consumption."

J. E. P.

WOOL GROWERS PROFIT IN EXCESS OF \$450,000

The outside price committee of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, after careful investigation and study of prices paid for the various grades of wool in California, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, during the past few years, announce as a result of their findings: that during that period the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers has paid to its wool grower members slightly in excess of \$450,000 more for wools than non-members received for a similar quantity of similar wools from the same territory.

The investigation resulted in the examination of reports covering several hundred outside sales in the Northwest during each of the past four years. The quantity of wool involved in the comparative study is given as 8,800,000 pounds for the association and a like amount of wool of similar grade in the same states sold during the same period by non-members.

The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers is now tied with the Ohio Wool Growers Association for the honor of being the largest cooperative wool marketing association in the United States, the volume of wool handled by each organization being equal.

CASSEROLE COOKERY FOR LAMB AND MUTTON

By Grace Viall Gray
(Home Economics Specialist, National Live Stock and Meat Board.)

Casserole cookery solves many problems. It is often possible, with the use of a casserole, to combine the meat and vegetable courses, thus eliminating extra work, extra serving dishes, and extra pots and pans to be washed. A casserole, presentable enough in appearance to be put on the table, serves the double purpose of a baking and serving dish. Any kind of lamb may be used, either fresh or left-over, and the meat may be cooked in a large piece or in very small pieces as for stews and goulashes. Chopped lamb may be cooked in a casserole, as this utensil is particularly useful for that purpose because the food is served in the same dish in which it is cooked and may be kept hot easily, a point which is very important with chopped meat lamb, which usually cools rapidly.

Lamb that is cooked in the casserole may be varied by using different vegetables and different seasonings. The appearance of the meat course may be varied by cooking the meat in a small amount of liquid, in a moderate amount of liquid, or in a large amount as in stews. With a small amount of liquid added to the meat, a pastry crust may be used to top off the casserole dish. With a moderate amount of liquid, fresh biscuits may be used, and with a large amount, fluffy dumplings may be dropped over the stew at the last minute. It is possible to change the whole flavor of the meat course by the use of various vegetables. Peppers, both red and green, and pimientos can be used frequently in casserole cookery.

The Value of the Casserole

The French, more than any other nation, know the value of "smothered cooking," for such cooking in the casserole is. The casserole not only develops the flavor of foods which are necessarily better when cooked by long

slow heat, but it also renders less expensive meats more palatable than the more expensive ones. For this reason it is well worth while to use casseroles constantly in cooking.

The casserole dishes may be either of earthenware or glassware, and their quaint artistic shapes make even a common article of food, such as stew, interesting and attractive. All casserole and ramekin foods are served in the dishes in which they are cooked, so there is no loss of heat in transference of food from the kettle to the platter. All of the less expensive cuts of lamb are adapted to casserole cookery. The heat must be moderate and the cooking must occupy a long period of time. Hurried cooking in a casserole is out of the question.

Casseroles nowadays come in all shapes and sizes, from the dainty individual dishes called ramekins up to a size sufficient for serving a large number of persons. Nowadays the prices of these utensils are within the reach of almost anyone's pocketbook. One can purchase either brown, green, blue, red, white or yellow stoneware. The transparent or glass dishes are also very much in vogue at present. Colored casseroles bring an ornamental effect to the table and this is worth considering. We now know that the eye has much to do with the palate, and that a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one.

The holders in which the casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table are made of silver, nickel, brass, copper or wrought iron. If no holder is available a platter or tray will answer the purpose. The holder is simply to keep the hot casserole from coming in contact with the table or table mats and scorching them.

Reasons for Using Casserole Cookery.

(1) The first cost of the casserole is very low and if proper care is bestowed upon it, it will last as long as metal pans.

(2) Ingredients may be put to-

gether in a casserole and allowed to stand for hours in it before cooking. Its lining cannot scale and in cooking the contents cannot become tainted or discolored.

(3) The casserole simplifies the serving of foods, as no "redishing" is necessary.

(4) Casseroles are readily cleaned on account of their perfectly hard and unbroken surfaces. It can easily be seen whether or not casseroles are clean.

(5) Casseroles do not retain any taste whatever from previous cooking; therefore the same casseroles can be used for everything from stews to puddings.

(6) Since the cooking in casseroles is slow, all the nutritious elements are preserved. The cover must fit snugly to prevent escape of flavors and aromas.

(7) The use of a casserole is economical. The cooking is done so slowly and evenly that less fuel is used.

(8) The cleanliness and attractiveness of the small ramekin is especially valuable in preparing food for invalids and children.

(9) The dish can be kept waiting for a considerable time without any effect upon palatability, which is a great advantage where members of the family are late for dinner.

(10) Lamb and mutton are especially adapted to casserole cookery. As lamb must always be served hot and not merely warm, due to the texture of the fat, the casserole easily solves that problem. The gravy served with lamb must also be hot, which is easily accomplished by means of the casserole.

How to Care for Casserole Dishes

Before being used for the first time casseroles should be soaked in cold water for some hours, as this will prevent them from cracking on their first exposure to heat. Apply the heat gradually the first time. Although the utensils have been seasoned, this is a wise precaution to take. As the casserole is used, the risk of accident is materially lessened. Never place the

Native American Forage Plants

Another Good Book by Dr. Arthur W. Sampson, Associate Professor of Range Management and Forest Ecology of the University of California.

Our readers will recall the series of articles on forage plants written some time ago by Dr. Sampson for the Wool Grower. Native American Forage Plants is along the same line, but, of course, very much more extensive and elaborate. The illustrations—and there are about 200 of them—are unusually artistic and valuable. It's a very easy step from the picture to recognition of the growing plant.

The book is divided into two parts: Plant Life of the Pasture and Important Native Forage Plants.

Part One contains chapters on Pasture Forage and Animal Nutrition, How Plants Live, Grow and Reproduce, Environment of Range and Pasture Plants and Forces That Influence Them, and Classification, Collection, and Preservation of Plant Specimens.

Part Two is made up of chapters describing the various native grasses and broadleaved forage plants, such as the wheatgrasses, bluegrasses, fescues, redtops, and plants of the pea, carrot, sunflower and valerian families. It also includes a discussion of the comparative forage-value of the different pasture grasses and of the broadleaved forage plants.

A book that should be found in every sheepman's library. And just the thing for a Christmas Gift.

We will send it to any address, postage prepaid, for \$5.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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\$1650 Every Day! For Five Years

That's what it has cost to carry out a great telephone construction program in Utah since 1920.

New switchboard has been installed, pole lines have been built, new cable has been run overhead and underground to keep pace with telephone demands. Prosperous years and lean years alike call for money and yet more money to expand the telephone plant and keep service up to Bell System standards.

These have been costly years because materials were higher than ever before in history. But service demands won't wait. We must buy and build now because service is demanded now.

There are no estimates for the future of Utah which indicate any diminution in this vast expenditure for telephone equipment.



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One Policy—One System—Universal Service
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casserole on top of the stove or within the oven without either water or fat in it. Never put a casserole roughly on a metal surface, especially if it is full or partly full. Sudden alternation of temperature should be avoided; that is to say the casserole should not be taken off the range or out of the oven and placed in cold water or on the wet sink, and vice versa. An intense heat in the oven is never needed or desirable. If the heat must be intense for other food in the process of cooking at the same time as the casserole, the heat may be controlled by placing the casserole in a pan of hot water which can be lowered in temperature by occasional supplies of cold water added to the hot water.

Recipes

Grilled Breast of Lamb.

2½ lbs. breast of lamb
Yolk of one egg
Grated rind of 1 lemon
¼ tsp. grated nutmeg
Paprika
Salt
1 tbsp. chopped capers

Score the breast of lamb deeply in squares and put in the casserole. Brush with the beaten yolk of egg. Sprinkle over it the lemon peel, the grated nutmeg, chopped capers and salt and paprika. Cover with crumbs and cook in a slow oven until the meat is tender, which will take from 1½ to 3 hours.

Sheep's Tongues EnCasserole.

6 sheep's tongues
2 carrots (cut into small pieces.)
2 c. boiling water.
1 large onion (cut into small pieces.)
3 slices bacon.
¼ c. capers.
3 small cucumber pickles.
Salt.
Paprika.

Scald tongues, put them into cold water and remove the skins. Cover the bottom of a casserole with the bacon cut into fine strips. Place over this the tongues, season with salt and paprika and cover with another slice of bacon. Add carrots and the onions, which have been cut into small pieces. Salt and paprika to taste and add the two cups of boiling water. Cover the casserole and bake in a slow oven for about 3 hours. Add the capers and the cucumber pickles, which have been sliced thin. Add flour, blended with water to thicken the gravy. Let cook for 15 minutes longer.

Mutton and Tomatoes EnCasserole.

Bone and roll a breast of mutton. Tie it, dredge with flour and brown in fat or drippings over a hot fire. Place in casserole with the bones. Season with salt, paprika and add 1 quart canned tomatoes or fresh tomatoes peeled and sliced. Cook slowly for one hour. Remove the bones from the casserole and the string from the mutton and thicken the gravy in the casserole with flour.

blended with water. Cook another 15 minutes and serve.

Recipe of Mutton.

3 lbs. of breast or shoulder of mutton.
6 tbsp. fat or drippings
3 tbsp. flour.
1 onion.
1 large white turnip.
1½ tsp. salt.
½ tsp. pepper.
4 c. water.
Sweet herbs made into a bouquet.

Cut the meat into small pieces. Put 3 tbsp. of the fat and the flour in a frying pan and when hot and smooth add the meat. Stir until a rich brown and then add the water. Pour into a casserole. Put the remaining 3 tbsp. of fat in a frying pan and when melted put in the turnip which has been cut into little cubes and the onions which have been cut into thin slices. Cook and stir until a golden brown, then add to the meat in the casserole. Add the bouquet of sweet herbs. This bouquet is made by tying together two sprigs of parsley, two bay leaves, 2 sprigs of thyme, 2 sprigs of summer savory and 2 leaves of sage.

Simmer for 1½ hours. Thicken the gravy in the casserole at the end of that time and cook for another 15 minutes.

Mutton Steaks EnCasserole.

2 lbs. mutton steaks from neck.
Salt.
1 onion.
6 medium-sized sour apples.

Remove bone and superfluous fat from steaks. Season with salt and put in a casserole. Cover the meat with the apples, which have been finely sliced, and the onion also finely sliced. Bake in a moderate oven until the meat is tender, which will take about one hour.

Mutton or Lamb Pie.

Cut scraps of cold lamb or mutton into small pieces. Cover with gravy or hot water. Season as desired and put in a casserole in the oven. If water is used the gravy in the casserole should be thickened. When thoroughly heated put over the top a crust made as for baking powder biscuits. Return to the oven and bake until the crust is brown.

Lamb Stew EnCasserole with Dumplings.

3 lbs. lamb from fore-quarter.
½ c. carrots.
½ c. turnips.
1 onion.
¼ c. flour.
Salt.
Paprika.
4 c. potatoes.

Cut lamb into small pieces. Put in casserole. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly two hours until tender. After cooking one hour, add the carrots and turnips which have been cut into half-inch cubes and the onion which has been cut in slices. Fifteen minutes before serving add the potatoes which have been cut in ¼-inch slices and have been previously cooked for 5 minutes in boiling water. Thicken with the flour which has been blended with cold water to form a thin smooth paste. Season with salt and paprika and serve with dumplings. The dumplings are mixed and put over stew the last 12 minutes of cooking. The dumplings must rest on the meat and vegetables and must not settle into the liquid in which case they will be heavy.

International Winnings

In Hampshire sheep classes there are six championships offered at the International Live Stock Exposition, three open, three special, the special limited to American grown Hampshires. The Thousand Springs Hampshires won five out of the six championships, all three special and two out of three open. All five championships were won by a Hampshire sheep bred and raised on the Thousand Springs Farm.

The group of five ram lambs that won the Tyler Trophy Cup at Portland, won the Thousand Springs Trophy Cup at Chicago.

Thousand Springs Hampshires won every blue ribbon offered by the Hampshire Sheep Association of America.

The Hampshire is a mutton sheep. We entered a spring lamb wether in the fat sheep class. And under very heavy competition, with over thirty entries, yearlings and lambs, we won the Hampshire wether championship.

Comment unnecessary—well, we might add:

"America's Leading Flock."

THOUSAND SPRINGS FARM

WENDELL, IDAHO.

MINNIE W. MILLER, Owner

JESS LOADER, Shepherd.



America's top ram for year 1924. Sold to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho. The product of RIDGECREST FARM, Soda Springs, Idaho.
H. L. Finch, Owner



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.



Organized 1884
Share of stock, \$5.00
6,800 Stockholders.
No annual dues.
The Largest Sheep Organization in the World.

GEO. MCKERROW
President

J. M. WADE, Sec'y
Lafayette, Ind

A subscription to the National Wool Grower will make a valuable Christmas present. Price, \$1.50.

TWO GOOD BOOKS

Productive Sheep Husbandry.
By W. C. Coffey\$2.50
Range and Pasture Management.
By A. W. Sampson\$4.00

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Salt Lake City, Utah

Two Sheep Breeding Ranches

(Comprising 277 acres—to be sold together)

Adapted for thoroughbred sheep and for 300 head of cattle, also for trout growing, alfalfa seed growing, salt industry, and prospective oil. Watered by springs, in artesian belt.

Located in Middle Snake Valley, northwestern Millard County, Utah.

Price—\$25,000—part cash and terms to the right party. Or will accept a loan of \$15,000 on both ranches at 7 per cent for seven years, \$5,000 of which will be applied immediately on permanent improvements on the two ranches.

C. A. CONKLING & CO.

Address: C. A. Conkling, General Manager,
Box 658, Salt Lake City, Utah

CASCADE MONTANA RANCH

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BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.

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One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.

15,000 acres of deeded land.

The price and terms are interesting.

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.

6660 Lexington Ave. Hollywood, Calif.

LAMB-CHOP HOUSES SUGGESTED

Has anyone, in walking up and down this broad land of ours found a restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, dining car or an eating house of any description that made a specialty of preparing mutton or lamb? If so, please speak up and let us know where.

For the past three months the writer of this has made the practice of asking traveling men, representing practically every line of trade and covering the four corners of the United States:

"Have you found a lamb chop or mutton chop house? Have you ever found a menu card that has as a lead some kind of ovine meat?"

The answer to the first is "No"; to the second: "We can find lamb chop occasionally, but it is buried deep down in the meat column, and the price is so out of proportion to other meat dishes that we do not indulge."

Sheepmen should do some hard thinking along this line. We have our chop-suey joints, our chicken-dinner stands, our sandwich booths; in fact every manner and form of a meat house except a mutton or lamb meat establishment. The traveling public and hotel patronage knows nothing of lamb chop. It is not their fault. The hotels will provide any class of meat asked for, but the power of suggestion on a menu card is wonderful in its accomplishments. The average man will say without looking at the bill of fare: "George, what have you that is specially good?" George should be instructed to say along with his other things: "Fine lamb chops; roast leg of lamb, sir."

It is just as practical for each large city to have some well-known mutton house, in a prominent place, as it is to have eating houses known for the excellence of other meats. The way to increase the general use of dressed lamb and mutton is to put them where some one hears of it.

New Zealand recently distributed 4,000 dressed lamb carcasses to families in England that had never had ovine meat on their tables. All that America

Day Farms Company Rambouillets

Topped the Sale on both Rams and Ewes at the Southern Utah Rambouillet Show and Sale, September 17, 18, 19, 1924.

Yearling Ram, \$280.00. Five-year-old Ewe, \$105.00. Our entire offering brought an average of \$94.50. We took one-half of the first prizes, three-fourths of the second prizes.

FOR SALE NOW

A very choice bunch of yearling rams, weighing 165 pounds, strictly range handled.

100 head very choice young ewes, hand-bred to lamb in March.

150 head ram lambs.

Our sheep have a wonderful conformation, large bones, and good quality long staple wool.

WILFORD DAY, Manager

The Wolf and Coyote Exterminator

The Edwards formula and simple instructions printed so anyone can understand them. Tells what to use, and how to use it. The exterminator is a money maker for the trapper, rancher and sheepman. Saves poultry and sheep, and gets the furs. It makes a person without previous experience more than equal to a good trapper and a hundred traps.

It explains how to keep magpies or any birds from eating or carrying away the small baits, although not put in a carcass. A system that enables a person to put out baits for two weeks at a time if necessary, or till the coyote or wolf comes.

It explains how to draw coyotes for three or four miles. It saves dollars for anyone using poison.

It explains what becomes of thousands of baits put out by trappers and stockmen that bring no results. It tells how to prevent it.

The exterminator shows how to exterminate mice, and rats, from the farm, the fields, as well as the buildings with very little expense, and without using poisoned grain, and is not dangerous to live stock.

While foreman for Hopkins Bros., known as the Kindt Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyo., Edwards, with the use of the formula and instructions, caught thirty-nine coyotes in the month of December that brought \$526.50. About six days were used in putting out baits, and only \$2.25 worth of poison was used. Nine of the coyotes mentioned were caught one night; the farthest one dropped not over one hundred yards from the carcass.

On a Ringling ranch, White Sulphur Springs, Montana, where there had been trappers all winter and farmers had traps set out, Edwards caught twenty-one coyotes in fourteen days in January, and in January, February and March made \$625—three hard months to catch coyotes.

Wolves are scarce, but when one comes, it stays like the coyotes.

REFERENCES:

Robert H. Hopkins, sheepman, Rawlins, Wyo.

John Gzerdie, sheepman, Livingston, Montana.

Jay East, stockman, White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

Price, \$2.50

GEORGE EDWARDS

Clyde Park, Montana.

needs to make her eat more lamb and mutton is to suggest it in the right way and at the right places.

C. M. Pipkin.

PRICES LOWERED BY NATIVES

A few hundred thousand more native lambs this season would have been effective in wiping bloom off the market. During the last week of October when the Western lamb supply fell down sharply, efforts to boost prices proved futile. The stereotyped alibi, a depressed Eastern dressed market, was advanced. Investigation showed that a price-breaking run of native lambs at Eastern markets was the real influence. Killers, always on the alert for opportunity to smash prices, discovered that they could buy good native lambs on Eastern markets at \$13, or 75 cents below Chicago prices the previous week, whereupon they gathered substantial packages at Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland and elsewhere, forwarding them to Chicago for slaughter. No further evidence is necessary to demonstrate the injurious influence of excess native lamb production on values of the entire crop. It so happened at this juncture, that the bulk of the Western stuff was on the feeder order which entitled it to a market of its own, otherwise results would have been more serious. As it was killers were able to buy fat lambs at \$13.50, while feeders paid \$13.75 freely and \$14 for a few.

There has been no apparent improvement in quality or condition this year, despite all the preaching on the subject. The usual good top has been in evidence, a few prime natives outselling Westerns, but the same formidable array of bucky, coarse, and nondescript lambs selling \$2.50 per hundred-weight below tops has been in evidence and the product of such lambs not only competes in the retail market with good Western lamb, but creates prejudice against the standard article.

J. E. P.



At six months our 1,000 Ram lambs for 1925 average 120 pounds.

DEER LODGE FARMS CO.

Deer Lodge, Mont.



RAM NO. 7800—SOLD FOR \$6,200.00

Read the May issue of the
National Wool Grower

**John H. Seely
& Sons Co.**

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

BREEDERS OF

Rambouillet Sheep

The kind that built the reputation of Jericho Wool

Your orders and
correspondence solicited.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



A Son of Old 467

Grand Champion at the Utah State Fair, and in
Service in our Flock.

For 1924

CHOICE

RAMS and EWES

in single or car lots

Stud Rams a specialty.
Correspondence solicited.
Special prices on early deliveries.

John K. Madsen

Proprietor

Phone No. 147 P. O. Box 210
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Two Sheep Breeding Ranches

(Comprising 277 acres—to be sold together)

Adapted for thoroughbred sheep and for 300 head of cattle, also for trout growing, alfalfa seed growing, salt industry, and prospective oil. Watered by springs, in artesian belt.

Located in Middle Snake Valley, northwestern Millard County, Utah.

Price—\$25,000—part cash and terms to the right party. Or will accept a loan of \$15,000 on both ranches at 7 per cent for seven years, \$5,000 of which will be applied immediately on permanent improvements on the two ranches.

C. A. CONKLING & CO.

Address: C. A. Conkling, General Manager,
Box 658, Salt Lake City, Utah

CASCADE MONTANA RANCH

of

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.

Is Offered For Sale

One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.

15,000 acres of deeded land.

The price and terms are interesting.

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.

6660 Lexington Ave. Hollywood, Calif.

LAMB-CHOP HOUSES SUGGESTED

Has anyone, in walking up and down this broad land of ours found a restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, dining car or an eating house of any description that made a specialty of preparing mutton or lamb? If so, please speak up and let us know where.

For the past three months the writer of this has made the practice of asking traveling men, representing practically every line of trade and covering the four corners of the United States:

"Have you found a lamb chop or mutton chop house? Have you ever found a menu card that has as a lead some kind of ovine meat?"

The answer to the first is "No"; to the second: "We can find lamb chop occasionally, but it is buried deep down in the meat column, and the price is so out of proportion to other meat dishes that we do not indulge."

Sheepmen should do some hard thinking along this line. We have our chop-suey joints, our chicken-dinner stands, our sandwich booths; in fact every manner and form of a meat house except a mutton or lamb meat establishment. The traveling public and hotel patronage knows nothing of lamb chop. It is not their fault. The hotels will provide any class of meat asked for, but the power of suggestion on a menu card is wonderful in its accomplishments. The average man will say without looking at the bill of fare: "George, what have you that is specially good?" George should be instructed to say along with his other things: "Fine lamb chops; roast leg of lamb, sir."

It is just as practical for each large city to have some well-known mutton house, in a prominent place, as it is to have eating houses known for the excellence of other meats. The way to increase the general use of dressed lamb and mutton is to put them where some one hears of it.

New Zealand recently distributed 4,000 dressed lamb carcasses to families in England that had never had ovine meat on their tables. All that America

Day Farms Company Rambouillets

Topped the Sale on both Rams and Ewes at the Southern Utah Rambouillet Show and Sale, September 17, 18, 19, 1924.

Yearling Ram, \$280.00. Five-year-old Ewe, \$105.00. Our entire offering brought an average of \$94.50. We took one-half of the first prizes, three-fourths of the second prizes.

FOR SALE NOW

A very choice bunch of yearling rams, weighing 165 pounds, strictly range handled.

100 head very choice young ewes, hand-bred to lamb in March.

150 head ram lambs.

Our sheep have a wonderful conformation, large bones, and good quality long staple wool.

WILFORD DAY, Manager**The Wolf and Coyote Exterminator**

The Edwards formula and simple instructions printed so anyone can understand them. Tells what to use, and how to use it. The exterminator is a money maker for the trapper, rancher and sheepman. Saves poultry and sheep, and gets the furs. It makes a person without previous experience more than equal to a good trapper and a hundred traps.

It explains how to keep magpies or any birds from eating or carrying away the small baits, although not put in a carcass. A system that enables a person to put out baits for two weeks at a time if necessary, or till the coyote or wolf comes.

It explains how to draw coyotes for three or four miles. It saves dollars for anyone using poison.

It explains what becomes of thousands of baits put out by trappers and stockmen that bring no results. It tells how to prevent it.

The exterminator shows how to exterminate mice, and rats, from the farm, the fields, as well as the buildings with very little expense, and without using poisoned grain, and is not dangerous to live stock.

While foreman for Hopkins Bros., known as the Kindt Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyo., Edwards, with the use of the formula and instructions, caught thirty-nine coyotes in the month of December that brought \$526.50. About six days were used in putting out baits, and only \$2.25 worth of poison was used. Nine of the coyotes mentioned were caught one night; the farthest one dropped not over one hundred yards from the carcass.

On a Ringling ranch, White Sulphur Springs, Montana, where there had been trappers all winter, and farmers had traps set out, Edwards caught twenty-one coyotes in fourteen days in January, and in January, February and March made \$625—three hard months to catch coyotes.

Wolves are scarce, but when one comes, it stays like the coyotes.

REFERENCES:

Robert H. Hopkins, sheepman, Rawlins, Wyo.

John Gzerdie, sheepman, Livingston, Montana.

Jay East, stockman, White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

Price, \$2.50

GEORGE EDWARDS

Clyde Park, Montana.

needs to make her eat more lamb and mutton is to suggest it in the right way and at the right places.

C. M. Pipkin.

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Phone No. 147 P. O. Box 219
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Raup's Ohio Rambouillets



YEARLING RAM

Second prize lamb at International, 1920.

MY OFFERINGS FOR THIS SEASON ARE:

- 60 head of Yearling Rams
- 50 head of Yearling Ewes
- 40 head of 2-year-old Rams

Also breeding ewes from two to nine years.

CHANDLER P. RAUP
Springfield, Ohio, R. D. 10

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
J. H. King, Laramie, Wyoming

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigrees blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

Merino Sheep

THE IDEAL BREED FOR
FARM OR RANGE

Write For Literature and List of Breeders

The American and Delaine
Merino Record Ass'n

Gowdy Williamson, Sec.

Xenia, Ohio

DELAINE MERINOS

The Ideal Wool and Mutton Sheep. Years of careful selection and breeding have produced a big smooth, blocky-built sheep, well covered with long dense Delaine wool of fine fiber and crimp with oil enough to make it soft and silky. Cross them on range ewes and double your wool clip. R. W. Warner of Baker, Ore., crossed my rams on six-pound ewes and his yearlings averaged eleven pounds. My stock rams shear 30 to 32 pounds. Have ewes that shear up to 24 pounds. Rams for 1924 all sold. Have 125 big, smooth ram lambs—a choice bunch. Write for photos or come and see them. Can spare a carload of yearling and two-year-old ewes.

FRANK H. RUSSELL, Wakeman, Ohio

BULLARD BROS.

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep

Woodland, California

FLOCK FOUNDED IN 1873

Having lost "Monarch" and "Ted" this year, stuff sired by them are limited. Our offerings are:

- 250 two-year-old range rams.
- 500 yearling range rams.
- 100 head of yearling stud rams.

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. BULLARD, - Manager



"Son of Ted"

Sold L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah, in 1923, for \$1000.00



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.

POLLED RAMBOUILLETS

My 1924 offerings:
 425 Yearling Rams, all eligible to registration, and over half polled.
 300 Registered Yearling Ewes.
 6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.
 Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.
 W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

The CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS

The blood and type of San Peter predominate in our flock.

Our foundation was laid by the use of sires selected from the best flocks of the United States and Europe.

SAN PETER

We are retaining only the best half of the ewes of our ram breeding flock. Our future offerings will be smaller but of still higher quality than in the past. Our pens of 25 Rambouillet Range Rams Topped the Salt Lake Sale on four out of the last five years.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

PRODUCTIVE SHEEP HUSBANDRY, By W. C. Coffey - - - - - \$2.50

SHEEP, FARM AND STATION MANAGEMENT, By E. H. Pearce - - - - - \$4.50

RANGE PASTURE MANAGEMENT, By Dr. A. W. Sampson - - - - - \$4.00

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Salt Lake City, Utah

**Rambouillet
Sheep**



**Corriedale
Sheep**

MAJESTIC'S BEST

Champion Ram at the 1922 International

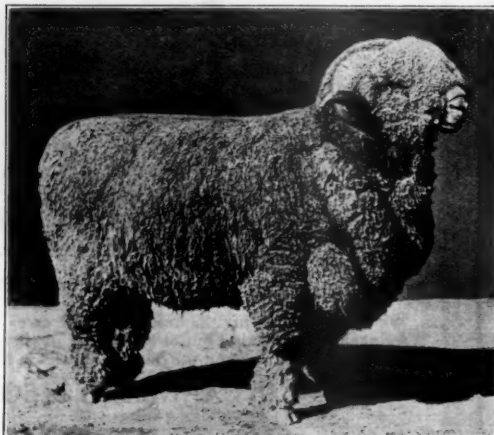
KING BROS. COMPANY
LARAMIE, WYOMING

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

CARLOAD LOTS

Our foundation flock of ewes was purchased from the noted Baldwin flock, Hay Creek, Oregon, some twenty years ago. We have bred to rams from most of the leading flocks from Ohio to California.

Ram in cut is from W. D. Candler's flock, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



Our Rams are dropped in February, grazed on gramma grass, sagebrush, tumble weed and hoarhound, in a limestone country. Lambs come with strong limbs with enough lime in their bones to insure their getting up and walking quickly after birth.

Rams will shear from 15 to 20 pounds of white, long wool. Average weight of yearlings in June, 140 to 150 pounds.

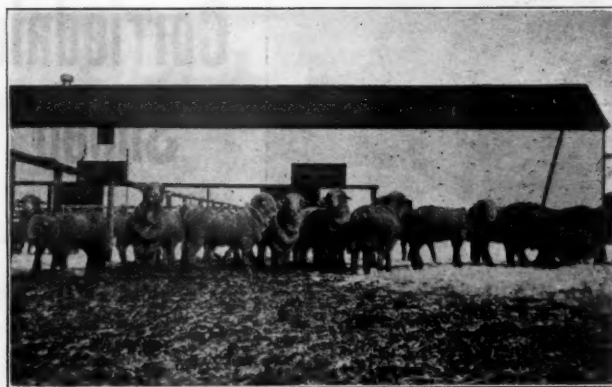
Interested parties can see rams at Valle, on branch line between Williams and Grand Canyon. For quick answer, write or wire Williams, Arizona, summer months. Year-round address, 510 Luhrs Building, P. O. Box 1768, Phoenix, Arizona.

GRAND CANYON SHEEP CO., :: WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

Quealy Sheep & Livestock Company

COKEVILLE, WYOMING

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET SHEEP



Pen of Yearling Stud Ewes

We offer for sale at our ranch at Cokeville, 350 head of registered Rambouillet ewes, ages as follows:

- 150 head yearling ewes.**
- 40 head two-year-old ewes.**
- 50 head three-year-old ewes.**
- 50 head four-year-old ewes.**
- 40 head five-year-old ewes.**
- 20 head six-year-old ewes.**

All bred to our best stud rams to lamb in April and all clean, healthy ewes. Priced reasonably.

We have at all times at our ranch at Cokeville, young healthy and vigorous stud rams and stud ewes for sale.

For information and prices write or wire

Quealy Sheep & Live Stock Company, Cokeville, Wyo.

SOUTH OMAHA

THE

Corn Belt Market

By reason of its central location in the Corn Belt---splendid transportation facilities---all directions---modern equipped stock yards---numerous packing houses---as well as ample feeder and order buyers---it is the most valuable market for Western Shippers.

Iowa and Nebraska with their big corn crops want your feeders. Don't fail to ship to Omaha, their nearest market.

Union Stock Yards Co., of Omaha
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